

REPORT

ON THE

Public Health

AND

Sanitary Conditions

OF THE

County of Merioneth

1938

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY OFFICES,
DOLGELLEY.

August 1939

*To the Chairman, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Merioneth County Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report on the work of the Medical Department and on the Public Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County for the year 1938. This is the 37th Report of the series and the 21st that I have written.

I would again repeat what I said last year that it may not be out of place to state that this report is for the information of the Ministry of Health, the County Council and the Local Sanitary Authorities within the area, and it may happen that information which is known to one body may not be known to the other bodies. The arrangement of the report is in accordance with Circular 1728 (Wales) issued by the Welsh Board of Health.

I regret the delay in the issue of this report owing to the fact that I was on sick leave.

I made an appeal last year asking all District Medical Officers of Health to send their reports on the actual Sanitary Conditions to me by the end of February. I do not understand why this can not be done.

The Vital Statistics, however, depend on the date on which they are sent to the County Offices by the Registrar General. The Ministry in their Circular hoped that these statistics would be sent sufficiently early to enable the district reports to be completed not later than April or May, but actually the vital statistics were not received from the Registrar General until the 18th May, 1939.

Thanks are again extended to the Ladies and Gentlemen in the County who are interested in Public Health Services and who perform such a large amount of Voluntary work especially in the Infant Welfare Centres and Clinics of the Education Committee.

My thanks for much help and advice, is due to the Chairmen of the several Committees under which I work, the Clerk of the County Council, the Secretary of the Education Committee, the District Medical Officers of Health, the Sanitary Inspectors, and indeed all my professional colleagues in the County.

The staff in the Medical Department have given me very loyal service. I regret to have to call upon them so often for overtime.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. LEWYS-LLOYD,

County Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE (33)

Chairman : Alderman Richard Thomas Vaughan.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (*ex-officio*).

ALDERMEN :

Richard Thomas Vaughan.
 Thomas Lloyd Jones.
 John Evans.
 Sir Robert Vaughan, K.B.E.
 Gwilym Evans.
 William Roberts.
 Joseph Humphreys.

COUNCILLORS :

Thomas Lewis.
 Edward Evans.
 William Owen Pugh.
 Richard Glaves White.
 Mrs. Mary Richards.
 Robert Pugh Roberts.
 John Edmund Thomas.
 Robert John Meredith.
 Hugh Tudor.
 William Thomas Owen.
 Lewis Hywel Davies.
 Sir Charles Phibbs.
 Evan Madoc Jones.
 T. G. Howell Davies.
 John Breese Davies.
 John Morris.
 Robert Richard Jones.
 Alfred Ernest Hughes.
 John Parry.
 William Davies.
 Robert Henry Edwards.
 Evan Bryn Jones.
 John Pugh Jones.
 Evan John Jones.
 Cadwaladr Roberts.
 Mrs. K. W. Jones-Roberts.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE (42)

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. Mary Richards.

The Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee with the following co-opted Members, *viz.*—

Mrs. Roberts, 'Corwen,' Hallville Rd., Mossley Hill, Liverpool.

Mrs. E. A. Williams, Gwyneddffa, Dolgelley.

Mrs. Ruby Wynn, Rhug, Corwen.

Mr. D. White Phillips, Gwenallt, Blaenau Festiniog.

Mrs. Williams, Glantegid, Llanuwchllyn.

Mrs. M. E. Jones, Penlan, Festiniog.

Miss S. E. Appleton, Stokesley, Corwen.

Mr. David Jones, Chemist, Towyn.

Mrs. Hughes, Plasygraig, Penrhyndeudraeth.

COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE (42)

Chairman : Alderman Gwilym Evans.

The Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee with the following co-opted Members, *viz.*—

Mrs. Roberts, 'Corwen,' Hallville Rd., Mossley Hill, Liverpool.

Mrs. E. A. Williams, Gwyneddffa, Dolgelley.

Mrs. Ruby Wynn, Rhug, Corwen.

Mr. D. White Phillips, Gwenallt, Blaenau Festiniog.

Mrs. Williams, Glantegid, Llanuwchllyn.

Mrs. M. E. Jones, Penlan, Festiniog.

Miss S. E. Appleton, Stokesley, Corwen.

Mr. David Jones, Chemist, Towyn.

Mrs. Hughes, Plasygraig, Penrhyndeudraeth.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman David Ellis Davies.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman William Roberts

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council.

ALDERMEN :

Thomas Lloyd Jones.
 Sir Evan Jones.
 Robert Thomas Jones.
 Sir Robert Vaughan, K.B.E.
 John Evans (Dolaugwyn).
 Griffith Davies.
 David Howell White.
 William Roberts.
 David Ellis Davies.
 Joseph Humphreys.

COUNCILLORS :

Hugh Morris.
 Thomas Lewis.
 Edward Edwards.
 Robert Richard Jones.
 John Barrow Parry.
 John Jones.
 Hugh Tudor.
 John Parry.
 Thomas Griffith Howell Davies.
 John Edmund Thomas.
 David Humphrey Williams.
 Alfred Ernest Hughes.
 Evan John Jones.
 Robert Henry Edwards.
 Robert Henry Davies.
 Eben Morris.
 Evan Madoc Jones.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND COMMITTEE

Gwilym Evans.
 R. T. Jones.
 R. T. Vaughan.
 Thomas Lewis.
 T. G. Howell Davies.
 Alfred E. Hughes.
 David H. Williams.

Clerk :

The Secretary of the Education Committee.

Visitors :

The Visitors employed by the North Wales Home Teaching Society.

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

B.—ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council :

Mr. Hugh J. Owen, County Offices, Dolgelley.

Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act :

Mr. Richard Jones, Chief Constable, Police Station,
 Dolgelley.

County Treasurer :

Mr. Richard Barnett, County Offices, Dolgelley.

Public Assistance Officer :

Mr. H. Pierce Davies, B.A., County Offices, Dolgelley.

County Architect :

Mr. Norman L. Jones, A.I.A.A., County Offices, Dolgelley

C.—DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS :

Whole Time Officers :

County Medical Officer :

E. LEWYS-LLOYD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

The County Medical Officer is also :—

School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Medical Officer to the Committee for the care of the Mentally Defective.

Medical Inspector of Midwives.

Medical Officer Blind Persons Committee.

Supervising Medical Officer Public Assistance Committee.

School Dentist :

E. Clwydyn Jones, L.D.S.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent Health Visitor :

Mrs. E. Owen, S.R.N., State Certified Midwife. (Health Visitor's Certificate).

Superintendent School Nurse :

Miss Gwen Humphreys, S.R.N., State Certified Midwife.,

Clerks :

Miss Mary J. Jones, Miss G. V. Jones and Miss E. Owen.

Clerk and Dental Attendant :

Miss Millicent Edwards.

PART TIME OFFICERS

Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes

The following were the Medical Officers of Infant Welfare Centres for 1938 :—

Bala—R. Jones.

Barmouth—D. O. Williams.

Corwen—D. R. Edwards.

Dolgelley—R. W. Edwards,

Festiniog—J. W. Morris.

Harlech—R. Morris Williams.

Penrhyn—M. W. Rees.

Towyn—H. R. Wright.

Trawsfynydd—D. M. Evans.

Orthopaedic Clinics :

The Specialist Surgeons on the Staff of the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen.

Tuberculosis :

The Physician appointed by the Welsh National Memorial Association, M. I. Jackson.

Ophthalmic Surgeon and Specialist for diseases of the Nose and Throat (Education Committee) :

Horace Mather, 73, Rodney Street, Liverpool.

Anaesthetists at School Clinics :

The District Medical Officers of Health.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

<i>Medical District</i>	<i>Parishes in Medical District</i>	<i>Medical Officers</i>
Bala	Bala U.D.	A. L. Davies, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. J. Satchwell, M.B. J. W. Morris, L.R.C.P. & S.
Corwen	Penllyn R.D.	
Festiniog	Edeyrnion R.D.	
Penrhyn	Festiniog U.D.	M. W. Rees, L.R.C.P. & S.
	Maentwrog (part of)	
	Penrhyndeudraeth	
	Llanfrothen.	
Trawsfynydd	Llandecwyn.	Gwennie Williams, M.B., Ch.B. R. M. Williams, M.B., Ch.B.
	Maentwrog.	
	Trawsfynydd	
Harlech	Llandanwg	John Jones, L.R.C.P. & S.
	Llanbedr	
	Llanfair	
	Talsarnau.	
Dolgelley	Dolgelley U.D.	John Jones, L.R.C.P. & S.
	Brithdir and	
	Llanfachreth	
	Llanddwywe uwch	
Mallwyd	Llanelltyd	John Jones, L.R.C.P. & S.
	Mallwyd	
	Llanymawddwy.	
Llanegryn	Llanegryn	J. H. M. Lloyd, M.B., B.S.
	Llangelynin	
	Llanfihangel and part	
	of Talylllyn	
Talyllyn* Llanaber	Talylllyn	D. McKenzie Crooks. J. O. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Barmouth U.D.	
	Llanaber	
	Llanddwywe is'	
Towyn Pennal	Llanenddwyn	J. H. M. Lloyd, M.B., B.S. D. E. Davies, M.B., Ch.B.
	Towyn U.D.	
	Pennal C.P.	

* A portion of the Talylllyn Parish is in the Llanegryn Medical District.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Medical Officer</i>
Llys Ednyfed, Penrhyndeudraeth	Morris W. Rees
Llwyn View, Dolgelley	John Jones
Hafan, Bala	A. L. Davies
Fronhyfryd Children's Home, Corwen	D. R. Edwards

PUBLIC VACCINATION

<i>Vaccination District*</i>	<i>Public Vaccinator</i>	<i>Vaccination Officers</i>
Bala	A. L. Davies	J. P. Jones, Bala
Corwen	H. J. Satchwell	D. L. Jones, Corwen (Deceased 1939)
Festiniog	J. W. Morris	R. W. Davies, Caerblaidd Offices, Bl. Festiniog.
Penrhyn	M. W. Rees	R. G. Jones, Penrhyndeudraeth.
Trawsfynydd	Gwennie Williams, Penrhyndeudraeth	R. W. Davies, Caerblaidd Offices, Bl. Festiniog
Harlech	R. Morris Williams	R. G. Jones, Penrhyndeudraeth.
Dolgelley	H. D. Owen	Idwal H. Jones, Dolgelley
Mallwyd	John Jones, Dolgelley	H. R. Hughes, Rhoslefain, Towyn
Llanegryn	J. A. Davies	H. R. Hughes
Talyllyn	D. McKenzie Crooks	H. R. Hughes
Llanaber	J. O. Williams	Idwal H. Jones, Dolgelley
Towyn	J. H. Marshall Lloyd	R. Alfred Jones, Towyn
Pennal	D. E. Davies	H. R. Hughes

* For Parishes see Table of District Medical Officers

PUBLIC VACCINATORS—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS

Llys Ednyfed, Penrhyndeudraeth	....	Morris W. Rees.
Llwyn View, Dolgelley	.....	R. W. Edwards.
Hafan, Bala	.....	A. L. Davies.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

URBAN AREAS

Bala—ROBERT JONES, M.B., Ch.B.

Barmouth—J. O. WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dolgelley—R. W. EDWARDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Festiniog—J. W. MORRIS, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P.S.

Towyn—J. A. DAVIES, L.M.S.S.A.

RURAL AREAS

Deudraeth—E. LLOYD OWEN, M.D., D.P.H.

Dolgelley—R. W. EDWARDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Edeyrnion—D. R. EDWARDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Penllyn—ROBERT JONES, M.B., Ch.B.

**Pennal*—J. C. ASHTON, M.D.

*Is administered by the Machynlleth Rural District Council in the County of Montgomery.

DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS

URBAN AREAS

Bala—D. R. ROBERTS, Pengwern, Bala.

Barmouth—†R. J. PRITCHARD, Council Offices, Barmouth.

Dolgelley—†TUDOR G. EVANS, Council Offices, Dolgelley.

Festiniog—†GEORGE DAVIES, 9, Benar View, Bl. Festiniog.

Assistant—†R. J. OWEN.

Towyn—H. T. DAVIES, Council Offices, Towyn, Merioneth.

RURAL AREAS

Deudraeth—†MORRIS JONES, Cerrig Gwaenydd, Harlech.

Dolgelley—†TUDOR G. EVANS, Council Offices, Dolgelley.

Edeyrnion—†W. ROWLAND FFOULKES, Council Offices, Corwen.

Penllyn—E. T. ROBERTS, Tytandderwen, Bala.

Pennal—GEORGE PEATE, Llanbrynmair, Mont. (Deceased September, 1938).

†T. H. WILLIAMS, Maengwyn Street, Machynlleth. (Appointed 1st March, 1939).

† Possess the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate.

Public Analyst :

HORACE LOWE, Assay Office, Chester.

Veterinary Surgeons :

ROBERT PLATT, Corwen	}	Up to 31 March, 1938
JOHN WILLIAMS, Bala		
R. WYNNE WILLIAMS, Dolgelley		

Health Visitors :

The Nurses employed by the several District Nursing Associations.

Date on which statistics relating to births, deaths, populations with their several rates were sent to the District Medical Officers of Health.	}	19th May, 1939.

Dates on which the reports of the District Medical Officers of Health were received at the County Offices :—

Pennal C.P.	6th June, 1939
Dolgelley U.D. (in draft).....	9th June, 1939
Dolgelley R.D. (in draft).....	9th June, 1939
Bala U.D. (in MSS.)	15th June, 1939
Penllyn R.D. (in MSS.)	15th June, 1939
Barmouth U.D. (in draft)	15th June, 1939
Towyn U.D.	17th June, 1939
Festiniog U.D. (in MSS.).....	23rd June, 1939
Edeyrnion R.D. (in MSS.)	24th June, 1939
Deudraeth R.D. (in draft)	24th June, 1939

Section A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The County of Merioneth is bounded on the north by Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the east and south-east by Montgomeryshire and on the South by Cardiganshire ; its western shores look on to Cardigan Bay and are exposed to the south-westerly winds coming from the Atlantic.

Its greatest length from east to west is about 37 miles, from north to south $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles and from south-west to north-east 46 miles. Though not containing the highest peaks, it is the most rugged and hilly county in the Principality. A large portion of its surface is above the 500 feet contour line ; many parts rise above the 1,000 feet contour line ; whilst seven of the mountain tops exceed an altitude of 2,000 feet or even approach 3,000.

The heights of some of the principal peaks are :—

	<i>feet</i>
Arran Fawddwy	2,970
Cader Idris	2,927
Arran Benllyn	2,901
Arenig Fawr	2,778
Cader Ferwyn	2,713
Moelwyn	2,527
Diphwys	2,462
Rhinog Fawr	2,362

The area of the County is 422,372 acres.

TABLE I.

Giving the population, number of inhabited houses, rateable value and product of penny rate

	<i>Popula- tion as enumera- ted census 1931</i>	<i>Estima- ted popu- lation 1938</i>	<i>No. of in- habited houses taken from Rate Books end 1938</i>	<i>Rateable Value</i>	<i>Product of Penny Rate</i>		
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6		
				£	£	s.	d.
County of							
Merioneth	43,201	39,970	12,230	172,062	705	5	9
Total Urban Dist.	19,298	17,880	5,498	72,116	275	12	5
Total Rural Dist.	23,903	22,090	6,732	99,946	429	13	4
Urban Districts :							
Bala	1,460	1,484	445	6,768	25	8	6
Barmouth ..	2,645	2,139	850	15,498	57	15	9
Dolgelley	2,313	2,461	638	9,147	35	2	3
Festiniog	9,078	8,494	2,429	23,679	89	5	11
Towyn	3,802	3,302	1,136	17,024	68	0	0
Rural Districts:							
Deudraeth	7,429	7,015	1,975	55,764	224	0	0
Dolgelley	7,768	7,170	2,406	21,037	85	5	11
Edeyrnion	4,724	4,313	1,252	19,323	77	16	1
Penllyn..	3,601	3,244	972	9,744	38	11	4
Pennal C.P. ..	381	348	127	1,035	4	0	0

The following gives the rainfall records which have been received, and thanks are tendered to the gentlemen who so kindly supplied them.

Oakley Quarries—J. Lloyd Humphreys, Esq.

Morwynion Lake & Bethesda Cemetery—E. L. Evans, Esq., the Festiniog U.D.C., Engineer & Surveyor.

Penllyn District—The Secretary, River Dee Catchment Board.

Pantperthog—W. A. Cadman, Esq., Forestry Commission.

TABLE II.

RAINFALL 1938

Total Depth in inches each month

STATION	Festiniog District			Penllyn District							Pant-perthog	
	<i>Oakley Quarries</i>	<i>Llyn Morwynion</i>	<i>Bethesda Cemetery Manod</i>	<i>Bala (town)</i>	<i>Afon Mynach</i>	<i>Llyn Arenig Fach</i>	<i>Afon Lliw</i>	<i>Afon Twrch</i>	<i>Cwm Hirnant</i>	<i>Llanuwchllyn</i>		<i>Craig Nant</i>
<i>Month of :</i>												
January	15.71	10.72	10.43	9.54	12.90	19.10	16.30	16.50	12.00	12.17		13.42
February ..	5.78	4.28	3.28	2.27	3.90	6.50	6.20	8.00	2.80	3.07		5.09
March	7.18	7.13	5.68	1.94	2.80	7.00	6.40	4.50	2.30	3.79		5.10
April	1.03	1.21	1.20	0.33	0.50	0.60	0.90	1.00	0.10	0.41		0.88
May	6.02	5.06	4.01	2.98	3.90	4.20	5.70	5.00	3.50	3.61		3.03
June	12.09	9.27	7.86	4.80	7.69	9.70	8.90	8.00	5.50	6.17		9.68
July	11.32	8.62	8.16	4.36	6.04	7.80	9.90	8.00	5.10	6.32	6.74	8.59
August	6.55	3.77	4.70	3.40	5.71	7.40	6.50	4.00	4.25	4.93	5.62	6.02
September ..	4.16	2.12	1.59	2.12	2.63	3.60	3.30	3.50	1.08	2.03	2.20	3.57
October	20.63	10.15	10.80	9.77	14.93	21.30	17.60	14.60	11.05	12.33	15.19	16.04
November ..	10.41	8.74	7.48	7.85	11.91	14.70	11.70	13.40	10.03	9.23	9.58	11.26
December ..	9.26	4.94	5.52	5.73	6.05	9.80	9.30	9.50	6.09	8.04	6.99	7.17
Total ..	110.14	76.01	70.71	55.09	78.96	111.70	102.70	96.00	63.80	72.10		89.65
Greatest fall in 24 hours	3.80	1.93	2.02									
Days with .01 rain	221	250	231									
Rainfall in 1937.....	76.05	57.03		42.67	49.40	65.30	63.55	62.00	41.06	47.78		
Do. .. 1936	104.67	76.28		59.89	76.00	89.90	92.58	94.70	58.45	68.50		
Do. .. 1935				55.69	74.10	91.90	90.24	95.40	54.46			

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(which are required in this short form)

		<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>		
Live Births	{ Legitimate	483	228	255	} Birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	12.93
	{ Illegitimate	34	18	16		
Still Births		35	18	17	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) 63.40	
Deaths		637	303	334	} Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	15.93

Deaths from puerperal causes
(headings 29 and 30 of the
Registrar General's Short
List) :—

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total live and still births</i>
No. 29 puerperal sepsis	2	3.62
No. 30 other puerperal causes	1	1.81
Total	3	5.43

Death rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	67.70
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	57.97
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	88.24
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	90
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	1

BIRTHS

The decreasing number of births each year is a matter of national importance, and in future when planning public buildings etc., regard should be paid to this fact.

In last year's report, the number of female births each year from 1911 were published in a table and in 1937 the female births were 40% less than in 1911. For 1938 the figure is the same.

The number of female births in 1938 is 145 less than the mean annual number for the last 23 years.

TABLE III.

Showing the number of births, with the birth rates in the County and in the several Sanitary Districts.

	<i>No. of births, 1938</i>			<i>Birth rate per 1,000 of pop'n</i>	<i>Illegitimate Births</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent. of total births</i>
<i>Col. 1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
England and Wales	..	..	..	15.1	..	..
County of Merioneth	246	271	517	12.93	34	6.57
Total Urban Dist.	118	104	222	12.42	17	7.66
Total Rural Dist.	128	167	295	13.35	17	5.76
Urban Districts :						
Bala	7	6	13	8.76	2	15.38
Barmouth ..	17	12	29	13.56	1	3.44
Dolgelley ..	17	18	35	14.22	2	5.71
Festiniog	62	52	114	13.42	9	7.89
Towyn	15	16	31	9.69	3	9.67
Rural Districts :						
Deudraeth ..	40	58	98	13.97	5	5.10
Dolgelley	55	49	104	14.50	5	4.81
Edeyrnion ..	20	30	50	11.59	5	10.00
Penllyn	12	28	40	12.33	1	2.50
Pennal C.P.	1	2	3	8.62	1	33.33

TABLE IV.

Giving the birth rates per 1,000 of population for the decennial period
1928-1937

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
<i>Col. 1</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
England and Wales	16.7	16.3	16.3	15.7	15.3	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9
County of Merioneth	17.2	15.2	14.4	15.7	14.10	13.91	13.76	13.65	12.84	13.56
Total Urban Districts . .	16.80	15.25	14.57	14.64	15.02	13.66	13.47	13.99	12.67	13.97
Total Rural Districts	17.51	15.09	14.29	16.65	13.38	13.28	13.99	13.38	12.98	13.23
Urban Districts										
Bala	10.2	13.8	11.9	11.5	13.34	16.83	9.40	14.81	14.87	10.65
Barmouth	13.0	11.7	11.7	13.8	19.27	12.78	14.35	13.34	14.67	11.76
Dolgelley	17.9	16.4	14.3	15.3	13.76	9.41	14.44	13.00	11.41	20.47
Festiniog	20.2	18.3	17.2	15.5	15.99	15.49	14.28	14.52	13.68	14.07
Towyn	13.1	10.1	11.4	13.9	11.61	13.25	11.93	13.46	8.85	11.93
Rural Districts										
Bendraeth	20.1	15.3	15.0	16.6	13.65	13.92	12.43	14.15	14.14	12.51
Dolgelley	14.98	12.26	14.35	16.15	13.39	14.15	14.36	13.46	11.88	14.08
Edeyrnion	18.6	17.0	13.8	18.1	12.68	10.54	14.17	10.40	12.35	11.00
Penllyn	19.2	19.8	15.9	15.9	13.38	14.16	17.42	12.33	13.40	14.40
Pennal C.P.	9.5	9.5	4.7	7.9	7.77	2.64	2.64	13.51	16.53	26.01

Deaths

The number of deaths of "residents" of the County is 637. This number is arrived at by deducting transfer deaths from the County to other districts and adding those residents of the County who died outside the County.

There were 303 males and 334 females. The number of transfers will be found in Table below.

This gives a *crude* death rate of 15.93 per 1,000 estimated population. The similar rate for England and Wales is 11.6

The following table gives the adjusted death rates for the several sanitary districts in the County. These, having been adjusted for age and sex variation, are comparable.

TABLE

Total Urban Districts	14.41	Total Rural Districts ..	13.08
Barmouth U.D.	16.69	Pennal C.P.	15.08
Festiniog U.D.	15.97	Deudraeth R.D.	13.80
Bala U.D.	15.83	Dolgelley R.D.....	13.77
Towyn U.D.	13.35	Penllyn R.D.	12.28
Dolgelley U.D.	8.78	Edeyrnion R.D.	11.59

The highest death rate among urban districts is in Barmouth and the lowest in Dolgelley.

The highest rural death rate is in Pennal C.P. and the lowest in Edeyrnion.

Showing the total numbers of deaths, and for each sex in the several Sanitary Districts, with the rates per 1,000 of population, and a similar rate for past years.

	1938			Death rates per 1,000 of population						
	Number of deaths			Death Rate per 1,000 persons	Mean death rate 1929 to 1933	Years				
	Total					1934	1935	1936	1937	
	Males	Females	Total							
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
England and Wales	..	..	..	11.6	..	11.8	11.7	12.1	12.4	
County of Merioneth	303	334	637	15.93	15.18	14.7	15.5	15.5	16.8	
Total Urban Districts	131	162	293	16.38	15.52	15.2	16.9	15.6	18.1	
Total Rural Districts	172	172	344	15.57	14.90	14.3	14.4	15.4	15.7	
Urban Districts :										
Bala	16	13	29	19.54	15.30	19.5	12.1	16.9	12.7	
Barmouth	13	29	42	19.63	11.23	11.7	12.9	13.8	13.1	
Dolgelley	10	17	27	10.97	16.45	15.7	13.8	12.6	17.2	
Festiniog	67	70	137	16.13	15.83	14.4	18.8	15.6	21.2	
Towyn	25	33	58	17.56	16.04	17.2	18.5	18.3	16.7	
Rural Districts :										
Deudraeth	62	41	103	14.68	15.93	11.7	13.7	12.3	16.5	
Dolgelley	58	67	125	17.43	15.03	13.9	16.2	15.6	16.6	
Edeyrnion	30	31	61	14.14	14.39	15.7	13.3	19.9	14.2	
Penllyn	22	26	48	14.79	14.20	18.9	13.5	15.2	13.3	
Pennal C.P.	0	7	7	20.11	11.25	10.6	13.5	16.5	20.2	

TABLE VI.

Giving the principal causes of deaths and numbers in the County and Urban and Rural Districts with percentage of total deaths in 1938.

<i>Causes of death</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>			<i>Deaths in Urban Districts</i>	<i>Deaths in Rural Districts</i>	<i>Percentage of total deaths in 1938</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>			
Diseases of the circulatory System	191	91	100	94	100	29.9
Heart Diseases	145	68	77	71	74	22.7
Cancer, malignant disease	90	27	63	39	51	14.1
Total deaths from Tuberculosis	40	28	12	16	24	6.3
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	36	25	11	15	21	5.6
Cerebral Haemorrhage	40	17	23	22	18	6.3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	35	25	10	16	19	5.5
Pneumonia	34	17	17	16	18	5.3
Influenza	20	13	7	12	8	3.2
Constitutional conditions	20	9	11	8	12	3.2
Senility	13	5	8	6	7	2.0

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the County and transferred to other districts was 64, and 102 deaths were transferred from other areas to this County or from one area to another in the County.

The numbers of Inward Transfers were :—

Bala Urban	1	Deudraeth Rural	11
Barmouth Urban	7	Dolgelley Rural	32
Dolgelley Urban	2	Edeyrnion Rural	13
Festiniog Urban	17	Penllyn Rural	10
Towyn Urban	8	Pennal C.P.	1

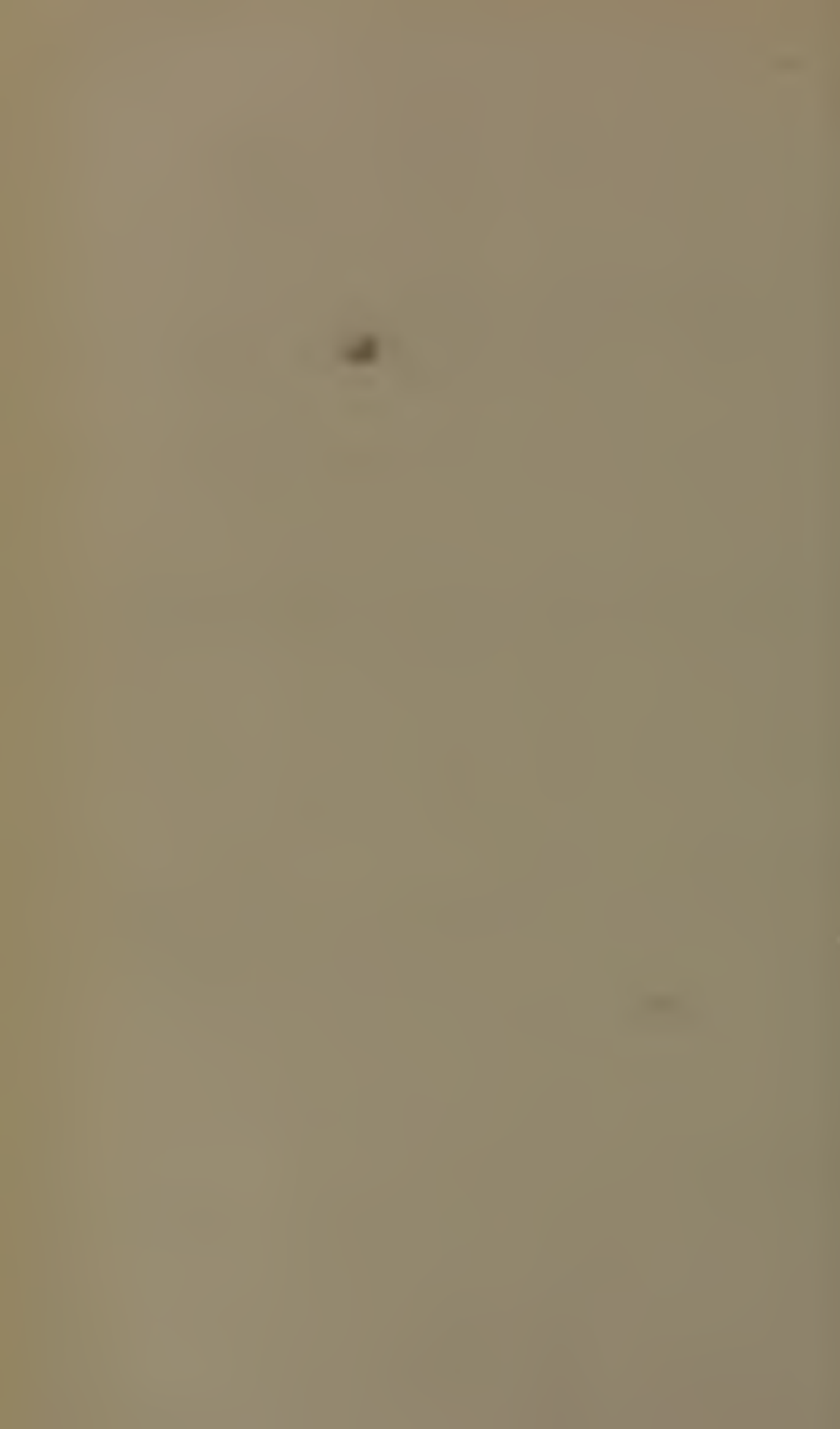


TABLE VII.

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH	Bala U.D.		Barmouth U.D.		Dolgelley U.D.		Festiniog U.D.		Towyn U.D.		Total Urban Districts		Deudraeth R.D.		Dolgelley R.D.		Edeyrnion R.D.		Penllyn R.D.		Pennal C.P.		Total Rural Districts		Total County	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	ALL CAUSES	16	13	13	29	10	17	67	70	25	33	131	162	62	41	58	67	30	31	22	26	..	7	172	172	303	334
4	Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
6	Influenza	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	4	..	..	7	5	1	..	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	6	2	13	7
9	Tb. of respiratory system ..	1	..	2	1	..	..	6	4	1	..	10	5	2	2	9	1	2	..	2	3	..	..	15	6	25	11
10	Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1
11	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13	Cancer, malignant disease	1	2	1	4	1	3	5	13	3	6	11	28	8	6	2	13	3	6	3	8	..	2	16	35	27	63
14	Diabetes	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	5
15	Cerebral haemorrhage	3	2	..	1	1	4	4	5	1	1	9	13	5	3	2	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	8	10	17	23
16	Heart Disease	4	3	4	10	3	4	15	14	9	5	35	36	14	8	9	15	6	11	4	3	..	4	33	41	68	77
18	Other circulatory diseases	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	5	1	2	9	14	3	2	4	2	4	2	3	3	..	..	14	9	23	23
19	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	2	9
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	2	..	2	1	..	1	7	2	..	1	11	5	2	4	1	4	3	2	..	2	..	..	6	12	17	17
21	Other respiratory diseases ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
22	Peptic ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
23	Diarrhoea under 2 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	1
24	Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	2
25	Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
26	Other liver diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	3	4
27	Other digestive diseases	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	5	3	8
28	Acute and chronic nephritis ..	2	2	1	..	2	2	4	..	2	1	11	5	10	1	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	5	25	10
29	Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
30	Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
31	Congenital debility, premature birth	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	2	3	5	2	1	2	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	6	6	9	11
32	Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4	..	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	5	8
33	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
34	Other violence	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	2	5	7	2	3	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	4	12	11
35	Other defined diseases	1	2	1	3	1	..	7	7	3	5	13	17	6	5	5	9	2	2	4	1	..	..	17	17	30	34
36	Cases ill-defined, or not known	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2

II.—(DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS).

RURAL DISTRICTS																											
65 and under 75 years		75 and upwards		No. of diseases	All ages	Under one year		1 and under 2 years		2 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 35 years		35 and under 45 years		45 and under 55 years		55 and under 65 years		65 and under 75 years		75 and upwards	
M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
43	43	20	51		172 172	10	10	1	1																		
2	..	1	1	4	.. 1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	8	3	7	6	9	4	13	16	34	27	39	49	49	53
3	1	1	..	6	6 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	15 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	11	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	1	6	12	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	13	16 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4	..	3	14	2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	13	7	15	15	8 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	5	5	7	6	12	3	8
4	5	3	8	16	33 41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	3	5
3	..	..	4	18	14 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	8	16	13	19
..	..	2	..	19	2 5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	7	5	7	3	7	3
..	..	..	..	20	6 12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	7
..	..	..	..	21	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	22	4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	2	7
..	..	..	..	23	1 ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	24	4 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	1	..	1	25	2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	26	3 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
3	1	2	4	27	2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	28	14 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	30	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	3	4	6	1
..	..	..	..	31	6 6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	4	..	32	3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	33	2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	8	1	3	34	7 4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
..	..	2	..	35	17 17	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	36	2 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	5	2	4	3	3	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..

RURAL DISTRICTS

URBAN DISTRICTS														RURAL DISTRICTS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
No.	CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages		under 1 year		1 and under 2 years		2 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 35 years		35 and under 45 years		45 and under 55 years		55 and under 65 years		65 and under 75 years		75 and upwards		No. of diseases	All ages		Under one year		1 and under 2 years		2 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 35 years		35 and under 45 years		45 and under 55 years		55 and under 65 years		65 and under 75 years		75 and upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	ALL CAUSES	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH.

SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LEGISLATION IN FORCE

No local Acts of Parliament, special orders or general adoptive acts came into force in Merioneth in 1938.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Local Sanitary Authorities and the County Council have made arrangements with laboratories for the examination of throat swabs and for the chemical and bacteriological analysis of water supplies.

Will all authorities be good enough to send copies of **all** analyses to the County Offices ?

Diphtheria Contacts :

Provision is made whereby any doctor can have the throats of all school contacts swabbed at the cost of the County Council. The help given in this matter by the doctors in attendance is very gratefully acknowledged.

Sputum :

The examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli is carried out by the Welsh National Memorial Association. It is understood that outfits can be obtained by doctors from the Tuberculosis Physician.

Milk :

Arrangements were made many years ago, and are still in force, with the Bacteriological Laboratory of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, for the examination of milk samples both bacteriologically and biologically.

During the year 1938, 102 samples were sent.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES FOR INFECTIOUS CASES

There is no provision in the County for the transport of these cases. When cases are sent to hospital the ambulance of that hospital is used.

Some cases from Edeyrnion district are sent to Wrexham Fever Hospital, and from the Trawsfynydd Military Camp to Gallytsil Isolation Hospital, Caernarvon.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES FOR NON-INFECTIOUS CASES

In 1938 there was provision everywhere in the County for the transport of the non-infectious cases to and from hospital except in the Dolgelley and Barmouth districts.

The Edeyrnion Rural District Council has provided an ambulance for that district.

The local hospitals at Towyn and Blaenau Festiniog have their own ambulance.

There is also an ambulance provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade at Penrhyndeudraeth.

The Bala Urban and Penllyn Rural districts also possess an ambulance.

There is, however, little or no co-ordination between the Bodies owning these ambulances.

NURSING IN THE HOME

This work is carried out by the 18 District Nursing Associations. They have in their service 7 state registered nurses and 16 "village trained nurses" all of whom are state certified midwives.

The County Nursing Association by the scheme made under the Midwives Act, 1936, employ one whole-time relief midwife and she is available for duty in any part of the County.

All the local associations are affiliated to the County Nursing Association and this body undertakes the responsibility of training and placing nurses in the various districts as vacancies occur. Grants are made for this purpose by the County Council to the County Nursing Association.

NURSING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

No nursing service for those cases is provided by the various Sanitary Authorities.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :

For consultation only see page 55.

Day Nurseries :

Nil.

School Clinics :

These are held as and when required at Corwen, Bala, Dolgelley, Blaenau Festiniog, Harlech and Towyn, and are arranged and maintained by the Local Education Authority.

Orthopaedic Clinics :

At Bala, Corwen, Dolgelley and Blaenau Festiniog, and are maintained by the County Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees.

Artificial Light Clinics :

Nil.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries :

See under Tuberculosis.

Venereal Diseases Clinics :

See next paragraph.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The scheme of the County Council provides that the Treatment Centre is at the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary,

Bangor, and that two of the Honorary Medical Staff of the Institution act as Medical Officers of the Centre.

The Centre is now open on Tuesdays, 2 to 5 p.m., for *Male Patients*, and on Fridays from 2 to 5 p.m. for *Female Patients*.

The Pathologist under the scheme is Prof. T. B. Davie, M.D., M.R.C.P., at the Thompson Yates Laboratories, The University, Liverpool, to whom specimens for examinations should be sent.

According to the arrangements made, specimens for Wassermann tests should be posted on Wednesday to reach the Laboratory on Thursday in any week.

Outfits for the collections of the specimens can be obtained free of charge by any Medical Practitioner on application to the County Medical Officer, Dolgelley, marking the envelope "Private."

Arrangements can be made by which patients can be sent to the Clinic at the Royal Infirmary, Chester, or the Memorial Hospital, Wrexham, if travelling facilities to either of these places are easier for the patients.

It should be borne in mind that patients can attend at any recognised clinic in England and Wales.

There has been, since the establishment of the scheme, very cordial co-operation of the medical profession with the County Officers.

In addition to the specimens sent from the Treatment Centre, 26 specimens were sent by General Practitioners in the County to the Pathologist.

The following are the figures for the ten year period, 1929-1938.

Year	Cases of		Other Con- ditions	Total	In-Patient days
	<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>			
1929	4	7	..	11	137
1930	8	5	..	13	177
1931	5	3	..	8	104
1932	6	6	..	12	139
1933	2	8	1	11	149
1934	2	9	..	11	194
1935	6	17	..	23	415
1936	6	10	..	16	257
1937	3	17	..	20	483
1938	1	10	..	11	153

[illegible]

TABLE IX (Continued)

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than venereal		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11. Number of attendances :—										
(a) for individual attention of the medical officer(s)	6	2	..	..	40	41	..	..	46	43
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	only in-		jections given as out				patients			
Total Attendances	6	2	..	..	40	41	..	..	46	43
12. In-patients :—										
(a) Total number of persons ad- mitted for treatment during the year	..	1	..	..	3	4	..	..	4	4
(b) Aggregate number of 'in- patient days' of treatment given	..	11	..	..	144	91	..	..	144	102
										246
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classi- fied according to age periods ..	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

14. (a) Names of chief preparations used in the treatment of syphilis..
 (b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)

Arsenical	Others	Mercury	Bismuth
	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds		
	Neokharsivan	Hyd. C. Cret.	Bismostab
	7		13

15. Pathological Work :—

- (a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of, the Treatment centre
 (b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory

Microscopical	Cultural for Gonorrhoea	Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid	Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease
	for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea	for Syphilis		
..	6	..	WR	..	..
..	2	..	3	1	..

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or County in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England or Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Bangor	Chester	Total
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3 :			
Syphilis	1	..	1
Soft Chancre	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea	10	..	10
Conditions other than venereal....	..	..	..
. Total	11	..	11
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	89	28	117
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area	146	7	153

HOSPITALS : PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY

1. *For cases of infectious diseases* : Nil.
2. „ „ *small pox* : Nil.
3. *For Tuberculosis* : The hospitals and sanatoria provided by the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association.
4. *For Maternity Cases* :
 - (a) Ordinary Cases—Nil. See para. 11.
 - (b) Cases from “undesirable surroundings” ; Arrangements can be made by the County Medical Officer for the admission of these cases to hospitals.
 - (c) “Difficult cases” are admitted to the City Hospital, Hoole Lane, Chester.
(For the admission of cases of (b) and (c) arrangements must be made prior to admission with the County Medical Officer).
5. *Venereal Diseases* : At the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary, Bangor.
 Arrangements are made also for patients to be treated at the Wrexham Infirmary; the Chester Royal Infirmary, if travelling facilities are better.
6. *For Mental Cases* : At the Mental Hospital, Denbigh.
7. *For Mental Deficiency* : For cases over 16 years at the Public Assistance Institution, Penrhyndeudraeth ; 50 beds.
 Arrangements are also made at other institutions for cases under 16.
8. *For Orthopaedic Cases* : At the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen.
9. *For Puerperal Fever, etc.* : Arrangements can be made through the County Medical Officer to admit cases to the City Hospital, Chester.
10. *For Ophthalmia Neonatorum* : At the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary, Bangor.

11. *Cottage Hospitals :*

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>Area Served</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>	<i>How Staffed</i>
Dolgelley and Barmouth District Cottage Hospital.	Dolgelley U.D., Barmouth U.D. and parts of Dolgelley R.D.	12 and one cot.	All the doctors practising in the area.
Festiniog & District Heroes Memorial Hospital.	Festiniog U.D. & adjacent parts of the Deudraeth R.D., & some parts of Caernarvonshire	19	All the doctors practising in the area.
Towyn & District War Memorial Cottage Hospital.	Towyn U.D. and part of Dolgell-ey R.D., adjacent to Towyn	10 and 2 cots. 5 Maternity beds in self-contained wing.	Medical Staff selected by Committee.

X-Ray Apparatus at Festiniog, Towyn and Dolgelley.

Artificial Light Apparatus at Towyn.

In Festiniog one bed is available for difficult maternity cases.

11. (a)—

The arrangements for Bala and Penllyn districts are :—

In addition to the Col. Burton Endowed Bed at the Southern Hospital, Liverpool, another bed has been endowed for deserving cases from Bala and Penllyn Districts at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, in memory of the late Major Annwyl-Passingham.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

INSTITUTIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE

The three public assistance institutions in the County are at Bala, Dolgelley and Penrhyndeudraeth, with a children's home at Corwen.

The institution at Penrhyndeudraeth has also accommodation for a number of certified mental defectives of both sexes aged 16 and over.

Maternal cases are admitted to Dolgelley Institution.

In addition to these cases admitted to the ordinary institutions in 1935 the Public Assistance Committee sanctioned a scheme for the admission of cases to hospitals.

A copy of the scheme has been sent to each District Medical Officer (P.A.) and was fully set out in the report for 1936.

It is essential that the terms of the scheme be strictly adhered to.

So far it has been an unqualified success and has proved of great service in the treatment of public assistance cases.

Under the scheme cases were admitted :—

<i>Name of Hospital :</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gaernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary			
Bangor	3	..	3
Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool ..	2	1	3
Chester Royal Infirmary	..	1	1
Women's Hospital, Liverpool	..	1	1
Royal Salop Hospital, Shrewsbury	..	1	1
Towyn and District War Memorial			
Cottage Hospital	..	2	2
Radium Institute, Liverpool	..	1	1
Festiniog and District Heroes Memorial			
Hospital	..	1	1
	5	8	13

Casual Wards :

These are now established at the Institutions at Bala, Dolgelley and Penrhyndeudraeth. There are also 'wards' at Corwen, Part of the old Institution.

The inmates of the wards are medically examined once a month by the Medical Officer of the Institution.

The question of new wards at Corwen and extensive repairs to those at Bala should be solved by the erection of new wards placed fairly centrally to serve both points.

This would be a much needed reform from every point of view.

TABLE X.

<i>Casual Wards</i>	<i>Numbers examined by Medical Officers</i>			<i>No. of cases treated as sick persons</i>					
				<i>in Casual Wards</i>			<i>In P.A. Institutions</i>		
	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch
Bala	69	3	..	2	..	..	5	..	..
Corwen	102	1	..	10	..	..	3	..	..
Dolgelley	98	1	..	15	..	..	7	..	..
Penrhyn	197	1	..	17	..	..	4	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	466	6	..	44	..	..	19	..	..

Number of casuals during the year 1938 :—

<i>Casual Ward</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bala	1,218	38	..	1,256
Corwen	1,804	36	..	1,840
Dolgelley	2,218	41	..	2,259
Penrhyndeudraeth....	1,978	27	..	2,005
<i>Totals</i> ..	7,218	142	..	7,360

TABLE XI.

Showing the Medical relief districts in the County, the Parishes in the districts and the amount of Public Assistance in money and in kind.

<i>Medical District</i>	<i>Parishes in Medical District</i>	<i>Population of Parishes Census 1931</i>	<i>Amount of P.A. relief in money</i>			<i>Amount of P.A. relief in kind</i>		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bala	Bala	1,395	477	3	6	31	13	10
	Llandderfel	798	302	19	0	..		
	Llanfor	1,019	91	7	6	..		
	Llangower	186	26	5	0	..		
	Llanuwchllyn	859	130	12	6	..		
	Llanycil	804	182	5	0	4	6	0
	Total ..	5,061	1210	12	6	35	19	10
Corwen	Bettws G.G.	204	7	10	6	..		
	Corwen	2,534	476	3	0	46	8	9
	Gwyddelwern	702	63	6	6	3	12	9
	Llandrillo	549	88	14	6	..		
	Llangar	572	138	2	0	..		
	Ll'nsantff'd G.D.	163	31	15	0	..		
	Total ..	4,724	805	11	0	50	1	6
Festiniog	Festiniog	9,078	1468	14	6	169	12	3
	Maentwrog	647	105	5	0	2	15	0
	Total ..	9,725	1573	19	6	172	7	3
Harlech	Llanbedr	324	65	12	6	5	5	4
	Llandanwg	1,103	251	1	6	17	9	1
	Llanfair	357	57	19	6	10	17	10
	Talsarnau	538	77	16	0	1	12	4
	Total ..	2,322	452	9	6	35	4	7
Penrhyn	Pen'ndeudraeth	2,022	681	17	0	57	3	10
	Llandeewyn	219	81	8	0	..		
	Llanfrothen	653	128	14	6	1	8	0
	Total ..	2,894	891	19	6	58	11	0
Trawsfynydd	Trawsfynydd	1,557	253	0	0	5	15	0
	Total ..	1,557	253	0	0	5	15	0

TABLE XI—Continued.

Area	Medical District	Parishes in Medical District	Population of Parishes Census 1931	Amount of P.A. relief in money	Amount of P.A. relief in kind
Dolgelley	Dolgelley	Do'gelley	2,260	£ s. d. 994 13 0	£ s. d. 88 9 2
		Brithdir & Is-law'rdrf	936	138 6 0	2 7 0
		Llanddwyweuwchygraig	76	..	..
		Llanelltyd	355	13 7 6	..
		Llanfachreth	671	76 7 6	12 2 6
		Total ..	4,298	1,222 14 0	102 18 8
	Llanaber	Barmouth	2,489	652 11 6	29 3 7
		Llanaber	600	87 12 6	1 0 0
		Llanddwywe-isygraig	196	..	..
		Llanenddwyn	886	291 5 6	16 1 2
		Total ..	4,171	1,031 9 6	46 4 9
Towyn	Llanegryn	Llanegryn	456	172 16 6	15 8 8
		Llanfihangel	456	238 12 0	11 18 3
		Llangelynin	1,247	299 9 0	16 19 11
		Total ..	2,159	710 17 6	44 6 10
	Mallwyd	Llanymaw-ddwy	293	17 2 6	17 10 0
		Mallwyd	679	394 8 6	6 10 0
		Total ..	972	411 11 0	24 0 0
	Talyllyn	Talyllyn	1,135	493 7 6	17 17 9
		Total ..	1,135	493 7 6	17 17 9
	Towyn	Towyn	3,802	881 10 6	28 2 5½
		Pennal	381	160 7 6	..
		Total ..	4,183	1,041 18 0	28 2 5½

TABLE XII.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Population 1931 Census</i>	<i>Amount of P.A. relief in money</i>			<i>Amount of P.A. relief kind</i>		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bala-Corwen	9,785	2,016	3	6	86	1	4
Festiniog-Deudraeth ..	16,498	3,171	8	6	271	18	8
Dolgelley-Towyn	16,918	4,911	17	6	263	10	5½
County	43,201	10,099	9	6	621	15	0½

The amount of relief in money in 1938 was less by £291/13/6 than in 1937, and relief in kind less by £225/6/0½.

TABLE XIII.

Treatment of the Sick in Public Assistance Institutions.

	<i>Institution.</i>			
	<i>Hafan, Bala</i>	<i>Llawyn View, Dolgellsey</i>	<i>Llys Ednyfed, Penrhyndeudraeth</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Col. 1.</i>	2	3	4	5
1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	16	56	38	110
2. Number of women confined in hospital	..	5	..	5
3. Number of live births	..	5	..	5
4. Number of still births	..	..	..	..
5. Number of deaths among the newly born, under (<i>i.e.</i> 4 weeks of age)	..	..	..	..
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5) ..	..	..	..	..
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement	..	..	..	..
8. Total number of deaths	2	9	8	19
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	5	42	24	71
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above....				
(<i>a</i>) Under 4 weeks	4	19	18	41
(<i>b</i>) 4 weeks and under 13 wks.	1	19	5	25
(<i>c</i>) 13 weeks and more	2	13	9	24
11. Number of beds occupied (excluding cots in maternity wards).				
(<i>a</i>) average during the year ..	8	20	4	32
(<i>b</i>) highest	9	25	6	40
(<i>c</i>) lowest	7	16	4	27
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations) ..	..	..	..	..
13. Number of abdominal sections ..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIV.

Classification of In-patients who were discharged from or who died in Institutions during the year ended 31st December 1938.

<i>Disease Groups.</i>	<i>Children under 16 years of age</i>		<i>Men and Women</i>	
	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>
A. Acute Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..
B. Influenza	..	..	3	1
C. Tuberculosis : Pulmonary ..	..	..	1	1
Non-Pulmonary ..	..	..	..	..
D. Malignant Disease	..	..	1	2
E. Rheumatism :				
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheu- matic fever) together with sub- acute rheumatism and chorea	..	..	5	..
(2) Non-articular manifesta- tions of so-called "rheumat- ism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis lumbago and scia- tica)	..	..	1	..
(3) Chronic arthritis	..	..	1	..
F. Venereal disease	..	..	..	..
G. Puerperal pyrexia, including case classified (in London) as puerperal fever	..	..	..	..
(a) Women confined in hospital	..	..	..	..
(b) Other cases	..	..	..	..
H. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	..	..	..	..
I. Mental diseases :				
(a) Senile dementia	..	..	..	1
(b) Other	..	..	2	..
J. Senile Decay	..	..	3	..
K. Accidental injury and violence	..	..	2	2
L. Disease of the nervous system and sense organs	..	..	3	..
M. Disease of the Respiratory Sys- tem	..	..	..	..
N. Disease of the Circulatory sys- tem	..	..	6	10
O. Disease of the Digestive Sys- tem	..	..	3	..

TABLE XIV. (Continued)

<i>Disease Groups</i>	<i>Children under 16 years of age</i>		<i>Men and Women</i>	
	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>
P. Disease of the Genito-urinary System	..	..	1	..
Q. Disease of the Skin	..	..	10	..
R. Other diseases	3	..	16	2
S. Mothers & infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures :				
Mothers	..	..	5	..
Infants	5	..	..	..
T. Any person not falling under any of the above headings ..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	8	..	63	19

TABLE XV.

Number of Beds available at the Public Assistance Institutions for sick, maternity and mental cases as and on the 31st December, 1938 (From the Annual Return Form, Hosp. 6).

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hafan, Bala	12	8	2	22
Llwyn View, Dolgelley	9	11	3	23
Llys Ednyfed, Penrhyn	41	50	12	103
<i>Total</i>	62	69	17	148

Number of beds provided and occupied on 31st December, 1938.

	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>		<i>Children</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Provided</i>	<i>Occupied</i>	<i>Provided</i>	<i>Occupied</i>	<i>Provided</i>	<i>Occupied</i>	<i>Provided</i>	<i>Occupied</i>
Medical and Surgical cases ..	24	9	28	12	2	..	54	21
Chronic Sick	7	12	6	4	..	..	13	16
Children	..	..	..	..	15	2	15	2
Tuberculosis and Isolation ..	8	..	3	..	..	..	11	..
Maternity	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Mentally defective	23	22	27	26	..	..	50	48
Others.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Totals</i>	62	43	69	42	17	2	148	87

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES

A part of Llys Ednyfed Public Assistance Institution has been set apart under the Mental Deficiency Acts for the reception of Certified Mental Defectives of both sexes of low grade over the age of 16 years.

The control of the institution is vested in the Public Assistance Committee of the County Council.

The Board of Control have now issued a Certificate in respect of 23 males and 27 females.

More accommodation for both sexes is wanted in the County.

The County Council has entered into agreements with the Local Authorities of Caernarvonshire and Montgomeryshire for the Reception of children under 16 to Institutions maintained by these authorities, and with Denbighshire and the Incorporation of National Institutions for the admission of female cases over 16 years.

The County Councils of Caernarvon and Pembroke have entered into agreements with the County Council for the admission of cases to Llys Ednyfed.

TABLE XVI.

STATISTICS

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Under "orders"			
(a) In Institutions :			
(i) Under 16 years	1	..	1
(ii) Over 16 years	11	16	27
2. Action not yet taken.			
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority	..	..	..
3. Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Law Relief :			
(a) In Public Assistance Institutions not approved under Section 37, of the Act	4	10	14
(b) In receipt of domiciliary relief	11	15	26
(c) Otherwise "ascertained"	5	10	15

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

TABLE XVII.

Number of State Certified Midwives

	<i>Number who notified their intention to practise during the year</i>	<i>Number who left during the year</i>	<i>Number on Register 31:12:38</i>
1. Independent Midwives	15	..	17
2. Midwives in Hospitals	4	..	4
3. Midwives in Public Assistance Institutions	2	..	1
4. Midwives employed by the District Nursing Associations ..	30	4	25
<i>Total</i>	51	4	47

MEDICAL AID

This service is provided in accordance with the Midwives Acts, 1918 (Section 14) and 1936 (Section 9 (1)).

In accordance with regulations made under this section a State Certified Midwife must forthwith call in a "registered medical practioner in all cases of illness of the patient or child, or of any abnormality occurring during pregnancy, labour, or lying in if it is a case under the care of the certified midwife only."

Three copies of this notice should be made at the time of sending for medical help, one is retained in the book, the second is sent to the doctor whose services are required, the third, "*the midwife shall send to the Local Supervising Authority as soon as possible but within 24 hours at latest.*"

Books of notices with carbon paper are supplied free to all State Certified Midwives.

Provision for the payment of fees to the doctors called in to these cases is made in Section 9 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1936, and a scale of fees has been drawn up by the Ministry of Health.

Sub-Section 4 of the same section gives power to the County Council to recover the fee paid either from the patient or from her husband or other person liable to maintain the patient.

The attention of all State Certified Midwives is called to the fact that the Rules of the Central Midwives Board with regard to the issue by them of medical aid forms must be strictly complied with and any midwife finding difficulty should immediately consult the Non-Medical Inspector of Midwives.

TABLE

Ante-Natal Conditions :

Miscarriage	5
Antepartum haemorrhage	3
Albuminuria	2
Oedema	1
Premature labour	2

Natal Conditions :

Sickness and pyrexia	2
Contracted plevlis	1
Delayed second stage	10
Prolonged labour	9
Uterine inertia	4
Malpresentation	4
Hysterical condition of patient	1
Obstructed labour	2
Eclampsia	1
Head not engaged	1
Rigid cervix	1
Foetal distress	1
	—37

Post-natal Conditions :

Oedema	1
Perineal tear	24
Phlebitis	1
General erythema	1
Severe pains	1
Rise of temperature	3
Red lochia	1
Anaemia	1
Post-partum haemorrhage	1
	—34

Condition of Child :

Unsatisfactory condition	1
Swelling of head	1
Discharging eye	1
	— 3
<i>TOTAL</i>	87

TABLE

Medical Aid 1928—1938

<i>Year</i>	<i>Ante-natal</i>	<i>Natal</i>	<i>Post-natal</i>	<i>to Child</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of cases notified by State Certified Midwives</i>
1928	10	29	..	9	38	15
1929	7	32	3	3	45	18
1930	5	26	3	6	40	23
1931	7	46	5	4	62	36
1932	4	36	2	3	45	27
1933	12	21	3	4	40	23
1934	15	32	3	7	57	30
1935	7	31	20	3	61	30
1936	11	23	20	4	60	30
1937	24	25	34	7	90	40
1938	13	37	34	3	87	40

Births must be "notified" as well as "registered." Books of ^{pre-}paid notification forms are supplied free to doctors and midwives.

The following table shows the number of births notified and registered. Allowance in the latter has been made for "residence transfers." Also number of cases attended by doctors and certified midwives.

TABLE XVIII.

	<i>No. of Births</i>		<i>No. of Births notified by</i>		<i>No. of cases attended by doctors and certified midwives</i>	<i>Notifications received from Registrars of births</i>
	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Notified</i>	<i>Doctors</i>	<i>State certified midwives</i>		
<i>Col. 1.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7
County of Merioneth .	517	477	257	220	246	..
Total Urban Dist.	222	216	107	109	102	..
Total Rural Dist.	295	261	150	111	144	..
Urban Districts :						
Bala	13	12	7	5	7	..
Barmouth ..	29	31	17	14	17	..
Dolgelley	35	30	11	19	11	..
Festiniog	114	113	58	55	53	..
Towyn	31	30	14	16	14	..
Rural Districts :						
Deudraeth ..	98	92	48	44	42	..
Dolgelley	104	93	52	41	52	..
Edeyrnion ..	50	40	18	22	18	..
Penllyn	40	34	32	2	32	..
Pennal C.P. ..	3	2	..	2	..	..

TABLE XIX.

BIRTHS

Registered.

1. *Legitimate* :—

(a) Live Births	.....	483
(b) Still Births	.....	33

2. *Illegitimate* :—

(a) Live Births	.....	34
(b) Still Births	.....	2

3. *Total* :—

(a) Live Births	.....	517
(b) Still Births	.....	35

Notified within 36 hours of birth :—

(a) Live Births	.....	480
(b) Still Births	.....	32
		— 512

Notified by State Certified Midwives :—

(a) Live Births	.....	221
(b) Still Births	.....	12
		— 233

Notified by Medical Practitioners :—

(a) Live Births	.....	259
(b) Still Births	.....	20
		— 279

STILL BIRTHS

Still births must be notified as well as registered with the Registrar of Births.

The ordinary pre-paid notification of birth post card should be used but it is important that it should be marked "S.B."

The high number of still births in the County is a source of anxiety especially when this is brought into relation with the neo-natal deaths.

TABLE XX.

Giving the number of still births registered and notified with certain "stillbirth" rates.

	Number of births in Registrar General's Return	No. of cases of still births notified by			Number of cases at- tended by Doctor and state certified Midwife	Still birth rate per 1000 of population	Still birth rate per 1000 Total Births (live and still Births)
		Doctor	State certified Midwife	Registrar of Births			
<i>Col. 1.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	..
County of Merioneth	35	21	11	..	20	0.87	63.40
Total Urban Dist.	18	11	7	..	11	1.01	75.00
Total Rural Dist.	17	10	4	..	9	0.77	57.69
Urban Districts:							
Bala	1	1	..	..	1	0.67	71.43
Barmouth ..	3	1	2	..	1	1.40	93.75
Dolgelley	1	..	1	..	..	0.40	27.77
Festiniog	11	8	2	..	8	1.30	88.00
Towyn	2	1	2	..	1	0.61	60.60
Rural Districts:							
Deudraeth ..	6	3	1	..	3	0.85	57.14
Dolgelley	7	3	2	..	3	0.98	63.06
Edeyrnion ..	3	2	1	..	2	0.70	56.60
Penllyn	1	2	..	..	1	0.31	24.39
Pennal C.P. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Table XXI. will show the places where these Centres are held with other particulars.

The reports from the Medical Officers who were in charge follow.

In every report the Medical Officers pay high tribute to the energy and enthusiasm of the Honorary Secretaries and the Lady Members of the district committees. Without their unselfish help this beneficent work could not be carried out, and anyone who visits these centres or reads these reports cannot but say they are of definite value in saving and improving child life and physique.

Can not something be done with regard to the more rural parts to bring the children to these clinics? By far the larger number do not avail themselves of these facilities.

TABLE XXI.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1938

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Meet</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Place where Centre is held</i>	<i>Medical Officer</i>	<i>Honorary Sec. of Centre</i>
Bala	Fortnightly do.	Thursday	Congregational Chapel Vestry, Bala.	Robert Jones	Mrs. G. Davies, Plasynyddre, Bala.
Barmouth Corwen	Monthly	do.	Council School, Barmouth.	D. O. Williams	Mrs. Pugh Parry, Hafod, Barmouth.
		do.	The Central Hotel, Corwen.	D. R. Edwards	Mrs. Jones, 2, The Terrace, Corwen.
Dolgelley	Fortnightly do.	Tuesday	The Institute, Dolgelley.	R. W. Edwards	Mrs. E. A. Williams, Gwynedd, Dolgelley.
Festiniog	do.	do.	The Vestry, Garregddu C.M. Chapel, Bl. Festiniog.	J. W. Morris	Miss D. W. Price, 3, Cwm-bowydd Rd. Bl. Festiniog
Penrhyn	do.	Tuesday	Baptist Chapel Schoolroom, Penrhyndeudraeth	M. W. Rees	Mrs. Davies, The Cliffe, Penrhyndeudraeth.
Towyn	do.	do.	The Memorial Institute, Towyn	H. R. Wright	Mrs. Brychan Rees, Bryn-arfor, Towyn.
Trawsfynydd	Monthly	Thursday	Congregational Chapel Vestry, Trawsfynydd.	D. M. Evans	Mrs. Williams, Pennant, Trawsfynydd.
Harlech	do.	Thursday	The Library, Harlech	R. M. Williams	Mrs. Greaves, Erinfaf, Harlech.

TABLE XXII.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	9
(b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations	Nil
(c) Total number of Attendances at all Centres during the year :—	
(i) by children under 1 year of age	1438
(ii) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	2273
(d) Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year, and who, on the date of their first attendance, were :—	
(i) under 1 year of age	171
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	32
(e) Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were :—	
(i) under 1 year of age	74
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	110
(f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) (i)	33.40

TABLE XXIII.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

		<i>Total number of children in attendance</i>			<i>Average number of children in attendance</i>			<i>Number of children in attendance for the first time</i>		
<i>Centre</i>	<i>No. of Meetings</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under one</i>	<i>One to five</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under one</i>	<i>One to five</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under One</i>	<i>One to five</i>
Bala	21	276	129	147	13.14	6.14	7	19	16	3
Barmouth	24	640	200	440	26.67	8.33	18.33	21	19	2
Corwen . .	12	159	68	91	13.25	5.67	7.58	6	6	1
Dolgelley	26	521	158	363	20.04	6.08	13.96	19	14	5
Festiniog	21	726	407	319	34.57	19.39	15.19	51	39	12
Penrhyn	23	269	96	173	11.70	4.17	7.52	18	15	3
Towyn . .	23	766	202	564	33.30	8.78	24.52	31	29	2
Traws-										
fynydd . .	12	176	83	93	14.67	6.93	7.75	22	18	4
Harlech . .	11	178	95	83	16.18	8.64	7.55	16	15	1

The following reports have been received from the Medical Officers
of the Infant Welfare Centres

Bala :

The attendances during the year were good on the whole, considering the long travelling distances and the weather conditions.

The standard of nutrition of and care for the infants was satisfactory, and the mothers, I think, appreciate the advantages of periodical inspections and consultations at the clinic.

It was encouraging to note that the percentage of artificially fed babies is apparently diminishing.

ROBERT JONES.

Barmouth :

The Infant Welfare Centre was very well attended during 1938, and the mothers appeared to appreciate the advice given to them.

D. O. WILLIAMS.

Corwen :

During my twelve months of office at the Centre, the attendances have been quite good.

The children at the centre are of a healthy type. The mothers appear to be very interested in the work and the children are kept clean and tidy. As in the past the children are seen individually with the mothers.

D. R. EDWARDS.

Dolgelly :

The attendance was very good and regular, the mothers taking advantage of the facilities offered them and following with interest the instructions given to them.

I am glad to report that I found the standard of the children's health much improved.

R. W. EDWARDS.

Festiniog :

This centre is held fortnightly and was well attended during 1938.

The mothers of the area show their appreciation of the good work that is done at the centre and were eager to carry out all the instructions given to them regarding their children.

Virol is given to children that are illnourished.

J. W. MORRIS.

Harlech :

The centre has met monthly during the year with the exception of one month where cancellation was deemed wise in view of an epidemic of whooping cough.

Attendances have been excellent and the mothers are taking intelligent interest and great pride in the management of their babies.

Judicious advantage is being taken of the scheme for the provision of milk, virol, cod liver oil, etc., and these facilities are very greatly appreciated in necessitous cases.

Every encouragement is given for children to continue to attend the centre after the age of two in order to bridge the gap between babyhood and school age and thus ensure periodic medical inspection.

R. MORRIS WILLIAMS.

Penrhyndeudraeth :

The clinic was fairly well attended and on the whole the health of the babies was good, few of them showing signs of deficiency diseases such as rickets.

The majority nowadays are artificially fed. Those in need were supplied with tablets, virol. The mothers were entertained to tea.

I believe more could be done to popularise the clinic as there is quite a lot of ignorance among the young mothers as to how they should nurse their babies especially so in an industrial district.

MORRIS W. REES.

Towyn :

The attendances at the clinics on the whole were very good, the mothers appreciated the help given. A general improvement in the children was noticeable all through the year.

The clinic, in my opinion, is a most valuable method of keeping in touch with the " delicate ones " and deserves a high place in our national " keep fit " cry.

H. R. WRIGHT.

Trawsfynydd :

Appreciation of the object and work of the centre is increasing. Attendances throughout the year have been excellent and the general progress of the children attending has been satisfactory.

The provision of milk, virol and cod liver oil by the centre has definitely helped to improve the general standard of health among the children attending the centre.

D. M. EVANS.

INFANT MORTALITY

Statistics will be found for the year 1938 showing the numbers of deaths of infants at various months of age (under 12 months) in the several sanitary districts, the registered causes of such deaths, and a further table showing the cause and the age at death.

This year again it is sad to report that our infant mortality rate is much higher than the corresponding rate for England and Wales, the difference being 14.70 per 1,000 live births.

Examining this death rate it is found that 48% of our infant deaths occur in the first week of life.

These 15 deaths are recorded as under :—

One day old and under	.....	9
2 days old and under	.....	1
3 days old and under	.....	1
4 days old and under	.....	1
5 days old and under	.....	1
6 days old and under	.....	2
		—
		15

so that actually 29% died a few hours after birth. 61% died in the first month of life.

It will be obvious that the post natal infant welfare centre work can not help in this direction except perhaps by propaganda.

The following Table is placed on record. As time goes on, these records may be of great value.

TABLE

Deaths of Infants under one Month

<i>Day of Death :</i>	<i>Pregnancy :</i>	<i>Remarks :</i>
1 day.	3	1 living, 2 dead.
2 hrs.	4	2 living.
1½ hrs.	1	..
4 hrs.	1	..
6 days.	3	2 living.
{ 5 days.	1 }	..
{ 1 day.	1 }	..
.. Outside case.		
.. No Record.		
.. No Record.		
6 days.	1	
2 days.	4	No Record.
1 day.	1	No Record.
1 day.	1	No Record.
4 days.	2	One living.

One child died outside the County; of the remaining 14, three mothers took advantage of all the Ante-Natal Facilities in the County. Four mothers were paid Ante-Natal Visits by State Certified Midwives. Four mothers were seen by General Practitioners of their choice and their midwives under the County Scheme.

There are no records of three cases.

Showing the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, at the several age periods in the sanitary districts of the County.

[illegible]

Giving the causes of deaths of infants under one year and ages at death

Cause of death.	Numbers of deaths of infants at the several age periods										
	Under one week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total 2 to 12 months	Total under 12 months
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
2 Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
3 Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	3
4 Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
5 Convulsions	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	4
6 Prematurity	8	1	2	..	11	1	..	..	..	1	12
7 Difficult Labour	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
8 Asphyxia neonatorum	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
9 Congenital conditions	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
10 Other defined diseases	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	3	5
Total	15	1	3	..	19	5	2	2	3	12	31
% of total infant deaths	48.4	8.2	9.7	..	61.3	16.1	6.5	6.5	9.7	38.7	100

TABLE XXVI.

Showing causes of death and number of infants who died under one year in the several Sanitary districts in the County

	URBAN					RURAL							Total County
	Bala	Barnouth	Dolgelly	Festiniog	Towyn	Total Urban Districts	Dendraeth	Dolgelly	Edeyrnion	Penllyn	Pennal	Total Rural Districts	
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
2 Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
3 Pneumonia (all forms)	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
4 Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
5 Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	4
6 Prematurity	..	..	..	3	2	5	3	3	1	..	..	7	12
7 Difficult Labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
8 Asphyxia neonatorum	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
9 Congenital conditions	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10 Other defined diseases . . .	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	3	5
Total	1	..	1	5	4	11	5	10	3	2	..	20	31

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The Maternal Mortality Rate for the year is 5.80 per 1,000 live births and the corresponding rate for England and Wales is 3.08.

Two deaths in the Festiniog Urban District and one death in the Dolgelley Rural District occurred during the year.

To reduce this rate it is essential that there should be the most complete co-operation between doctors, midwives, health visitors especially in ante-natal work, the County Medical Staff and above all, the mothers and the family.

Sir George Newman, in a chapter on "The Mother and Her Infant" in his latest book, says :—

- "It is important for the public and the medical profession to appreciate quite clearly that the maternal and infant mortalities in this country are *Excessive*.
- "Neither, of course, from the nature of the problems, can be reduced to zero.
- "Speaking generally, there is no mortality rate more pathetic, discreditable or unnecessary.
- "It is imperative that in every district of the land the responsible authorities should now press home insistently and relentlessly, the need for fuller use of the powers placed in their hands by Parliament to save those mothers and children."

TABLE XXVII.

Maternal Mortality 1938 with corresponding rates for England and Wales.

	<i>Sepsis</i>		<i>Other causes</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Mer-ion-eth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Mer-ion-eth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Mer-ion-eth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Rate per 1,000 live births	3.87	0.69	1.93	2.19	5.80	3.08
TOTAL births (live and still births)	3.62	0.86	1.81	2.11	5.43	2.97

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SCHEMES

The County Council has instituted two schemes of ante-natal work :—

1. A general practitioners' scheme by which non insured women who have engaged a certified midwife to attend them at their confinements can be seen by a doctor of their choice three times before confinement and once after the birth of the child. This service is provided free to the mothers.

The full details of the scheme have been sent to every certified midwife in the County and advantage has been taken at the conference with Nurses to emphasise and stress the importance of this work.

The scheme was put into force in June, 1935. 46 patients were examined and 57 ante-natal and 5 post-natal visits were paid to them for this purpose in 1938.

2. The second scheme is for an obstetric surgeon to visit the county at two month's interval to see patients recommended to these clinics by doctors, either from their practise or as a result of the examination of cases under the General Practitioners' Scheme.

The surgeon is J. Gardiner Wigley, Esq., F.R.C.S., Chester. He visits Dolgelley, Towyn and Blaenau Festiniog where the clinics are held.

Every doctor in the county is communicated with before each clinic and patients can be sent to each clinic irrespective of the area where they live.

The following attendances were registered :—

	<i>Ante-natal cases</i>	<i>Post-natal cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
Towyn	14	..	14
Festiniog	17	1	18
Dolgelley	27	2	29

TABLE XXVIII.

Showing the rate per 1,000 Live Births of the deaths of mothers in child-birth in the County, with similar rates for England and Wales.

	<i>Puerperal Fever</i>		<i>Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy</i>		<i>Totals of Columns 2 and 4 and 3 and 5</i>	
	<i>Mer-ion-eth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Mer-ion-eth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Mer-ion-eth</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
<i>Col. 1.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7
1911 1915	2.6	1.5	5.4	2.3	8.0	3.6
1916 1920	1.3	1.6	4.3	2.3	5.6	3.9
1921 1925	1.8	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	4.1
1926 1930	1.7	1.7	3.8	2.5	5.5	4.3
1931 1935	2.2	1.8	5.1	2.5	6.8	4.3
1936	..	1.4	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.8
1937	..	0.97	3.66	2.26	3.66	3.23
1938	3.87	0.89	1.93	2.19	5.80	3.08

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936

This Act came into operation on the 1st August, 1937.

The County Council entered into an agreement with the County Nursing Association to provide Certified Midwives in all parts of the County, to train midwives, and to place them in the County. For this purpose the County Council made a grant of £1,500 per annum to the Association, this sum to include the grants previously made for Maternity and the training of Midwives.

The agreement came into force on the 1st October, 1937. There were nurse midwives in the employ of all District Nursing Associations previous to this.

All State Certified Midwives in the employ of District Nursing Associations are connected by telephone. The Superintendent of Nurses in the County is also on the telephone.

A relief Midwife has been engaged by the County Nursing Association as part of the agreement and her services have been in great demand.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN

There is no special institution for the above in the County, but cases who require treatment are sent to the Public Assistance Institutions at Dolgelley and Penrhyn.

The County Council maintains a Children's Home at Corwen which is available for 15 boys and 15 girls.

PROVISION OF MILK TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND TO CHILDREN

Under the provisions of the scheme, milk was given as under—

	<i>No. of cases</i>
Expectant Mothers	74
Nursing Mothers	67
Children 0-3 in attendance at Infant Welfare Centres	7
At a cost of £167/14/6	

HEALTH VISITING

The Scheme of Health Visiting of children as now established by the County Council requires visits to be paid to all children under five years of age or up to the date of their entry into school whichever is the earlier.

I have stressed in practically every report I have written that the success and efficiency of a scheme such as we have in Merioneth depends upon the care and efficiency with which the Part-Time Health Visitors carry out their work.

It is not merely a matter entirely of record-keeping, though this is an essential part of the work, but being able to devote sufficient time to educate the mothers in the proper upbringing of children.

The same truth holds good with regard to ante-natal visits, and I feel that these should be thoroughly well done, in view of the high Maternal Mortality and high Infant Death rates in this County.

At my request the following note was written by Sister Owen, the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., and the County Superintendent of Nurses.

Maternity and Child Welfare

With the inauguration of the Midwives Act, 1936, an opportunity was given to Local Authorities throughout the country to improve the Domiciliary Midwifery Service. This was to be done by raising the status of the Midwife, improving her technique and knowledge by compulsory attendance at Post-Graduate Courses periodically, by increasing the scale of remuneration, giving better facilities for travelling and by allowing adequate and regular off duty.

It has been difficult to carry out the requirements of the Act in detail up to the present time in this County owing to the many difficulties which naturally accompany the launching of any new administration in a rural county like Merioneth.

One great disadvantage has been the constant changing of the personnel of the Midwives employed and the great scarcity of Welsh-speaking applicants for the posts. Some have left for the

more remunerative posts in other counties and others for marriage, during the past year.

Although the rate of remuneration and the travelling facilities have been improved, much will yet have to be done in this direction if we are to compete successfully with our more prosperous neighbours.

The County Nursing Association through its affiliated District Nursing Associations has undertaken to carry out the Domiciliary Midwifery work on behalf of the County Council.

In the past the County Nursing Association trained its own Midwives (village nurses) but in this county as in all other North Wales Counties there is great difficulty in finding suitable candidates for this training.

This scarcity of Midwives tends to re-act adversely on the service from a disciplinarian point of view, and much can be done in this matter by the close co-operation of the officials of the District Nursing Associations.

Post-Graduate Courses : On the whole the Midwives carry out their work well and show much aptitude and skill, but we and they look forward to still greater skill, and improvement in the standard of work with the new experience that will be gained at the post-graduate Course which all Practising Midwives have to attend.

As there is no approved Post-Graduate Training School for Wales up to the time of writing no Midwives from this County have been sent away but two are expected to attend as soon as vacancies can be obtained for them. Several newly appointed midwives have attended refresher courses before commencing work in the County.

Conferences have been arranged in the past by the County Medical Officer where matters appertaining to Midwifery work have been discussed and it is hoped that these will be resumed in the near future.

We hope too, to establish a branch of the Midwives Institute in the County in the near futuro.

Remuneration : Although the scale has been raised there is still room for improvement and it is hoped that this matter will have early consideration if we are to attract the right type of

Midwife into the County and to encourage the existing ones for many have given much valuable service under difficult circumstances.

Travelling Facilities :

Hired cars are allowed for Midwifery work in districts where cars are not provided. Full advantage of this privilege has not yet been taken by the midwives. In their endeavour to be economical these conscientious midwives undergo self-sacrifice, and whilst their kind consideration is much appreciated, they are encouraged to make full use of the new travelling facilities for the benefit of the mothers and themselves.

Relief :

One relief Midwife has been appointed and gives much valuable service but one feels that the utility of the service would be much enhanced if one or two midwives could be reserved for emergency work. It is impossible for one relief midwife to cope with all the routine and emergency relief work.

Off Duty :

The problem of arranging adequate and regular off duty is a difficult one. Obviously the most practical and economical way is to have interchange of relief work between neighbouring Midwives. This is encouraged whenever possible but this scheme is not running as smoothly as one would wish but things are improving. Where two or more midwives are employed they relieve each other.

Supervision :

Visits are paid quarterly to all practising Midwives as far as possible.

Visits to patients during the Ante-Natal period, the puerperium and the Post-natal period are paid with the midwives ; and matters arising from the visits discussed.

All records, bags and equipment are inspected regularly. All are instructed to wear gowns, masks and washable caps during the confinement and lying-in period.

The sterilised accouchement sets have not been much used in the past but arrangements are now being made for mothers to pay in small sums during the A.N. period if they so desire in the hope that they will be more widely used.

Control of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Pyrexia :

Every effort is made to control the spread of infection by instructing the midwives to instil a silver preparation in every case as a prophylactic, and arrangements are made for special Nursing facilities in existing cases.

Home Helps :

There is a great shortage of suitable Home Helps throughout the county and the establishment of a register of Official Home Helps would be much appreciated. It is hoped that such a scheme can be started in the near future.

Health Visiting :

The Health Visiting is carried out by Part-time Health Visitors who also attend the Infant Welfare Clinics.

Much credit must be given to the Health Visitors for valuable and diligent work carried out under difficulties, and calling for great effort when combined with other work. One feels, however, that this leaves much to be desired.

Health Visitors are born and not made. The training of Health Visitors is a highly specialised one and Health teaching and visiting a full time job and a strenuous one.

At the present time there appears to be no means of improving on our present system.

TABLE XXIX.

Showing the number of Health Visits paid by the part-time Health Visitors

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Visits to children 0-1 years of age</i>		<i>Visits to children 1-5 years of age</i>	<i>Total Health visits to children 0-5</i>
	<i>Primary Visits</i>	<i>Total Visits</i>		
Aberdovey	5	50	91	141
Bala	43	219	344	563
Barmouth	25	118	161	279
Corris	11	90	106	196
Corwen	40	150	254	404
Dinas Mawddwy	18	56	59	115
Dinmael	7	32	41	73
Dolgelley	59	237	386	623
Dyffryn	12	49	82	131
Fairbourne	7	37	77	114
Festiniog	97	338	579	917
Harlech	19	79	133	212
Llanbedr	5	41	73	114
Llanegryn	24	63	76	139
Maentwrog	8	45	60	105
Penrhyndeudraeth	46	188	133	321
Towyn	28	83	177	260
Trawsfynydd	21	184	176	360
<i>Totals</i>	475	2,059	3,008	5,067

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

The provisions of the Acts relating to Child Life Protection are administered by the County Council and the County Medical Officer of Health has been designated by the County Council as the person to administer these provisions.

Visits to the homes of the children are made by the part-time Health Visitors who have been informed of their duties in this respect.

The provisions of these Acts do not seem to be thoroughly appreciated by persons who take in children to be kept for reward.

In the Acts it is provided that :—

“ Every person who undertakes for the first time to
 “ keep for payment a child under the age of NINE
 “ YEARS either apart from its parents or having no
 “ parents, must give notice, in writing, at least seven
 “ days before receiving the child to the County Medical
 “ Officer, Dolgelley.
 “

“ Every person keeping a child for payment who intends
 “ to move to another house must give notice of the
 “ intended removal to the Authority at least seven days
 “ before removing.
 “

“ If a child kept for payment is handed over to another
 “ person notices must be given to the Authority.
 “

“ In the event of death of a child kept for payment
 “ notices must be given to the Authority, to the person
 “ from whom the child is received and to the Coroner.”

If any person keeps a child for payment and is in any doubt as to whether the provisions of the Children's Act apply, he or she should communicate with the County Medical Officer, Dolgelley, and every assistance will be given.

The number of children on the County Register on the 31st December, 1938, was 10.

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEMES

It is almost superfluous to say to the workers of this scheme that the success is truly amazing. We are getting more cases, and, more important than anything, we are getting them earlier and the results are very satisfactory.

The co-operation of the hospital and its staff is good. Copies of the records are passed on to the General Practitioners in charge of the cases.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

There were no Nursing Homes in the County in 1938.

One application for registration was received during the year. This home was voluntarily discontinued at the end of the year.

No applications under Section 9 (2) of the Act of 1927 were received.

TABLE XXX.

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME

Cases treated at Orthopaedic After-Care Clinics

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>Total treated</i>	<i>Cured</i>	<i>Im- proved</i>	<i>Refused Treat- ment</i>	<i>Left District</i>	<i>Treated Else- where</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>On Books 31/12/38</i>
Arthritis	31	..	7	6	1	1	..	16
Congenital de- formities.....	27	..	1	..	1	..	..	21
Claw foot	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Erb's palsy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Flat foot	54	2	5	12	..	1	..	34
Hallux rigidus..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hallux valgus ..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Injuries	72	9	13	4	3	..	1	40
Knock-knees ..	15	1	1	2	..	..	..	11
Osteomyelitis ..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Poliomyelitis ..	22	..	1	3	..	..	..	13
Rickets	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Round baek	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Scoliosis	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	8
Spastic diplegia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Spastic hemi- plegia	8	..	2	2	..	..	..	6
Spastic para- plegia	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Torticollis.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Osteochondritis	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Toxic-synovitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Perthes' disease	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Others	27	..	3	4	..	..	..	20
<i>Totals</i>	316	12	35	44	6	2	1	203

TABLE XXXI.

	<i>On Books 1/1/38</i>	<i>Ad- mitted during 1938</i>	<i>Number treated during 1938</i>	<i>Number dis- charged during 1938</i>	<i>On books Dec. 31 1938</i>	<i>Attendances during 1938</i>
Under 5 years	20	8	28	12	16	106
1-16	90	48	138	30	107	719
16 plus ..	98	62	160	68	80	397
<i>Totals</i>	208	118	326	110	203	1,222

(In Tables XXX. & XXXI. figures are given for the children 5-16 and those of the work of the Voluntary Association in addition to the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

TABLE XXXII.

MERIONETH INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1938

Area of the County—422,372 acres

Population (Estimated)—40,330

Number of Insured Persons.

Quarter	Members of Approved Societies	Deposit Con- tributors		Number on Doctors' Lists	No. for whom Doctors supply Drugs
		Men	Women		
1st Jan., 1938	14,668	57	41	14,559	6,624
1st Apl., 1938	14,724	60	39	14,578	6,606
1st July, 1938	14,926	60	47	14,721	6,603
1st Oct. 1938	15,121	55	45	14,912	6,700

The figures for 1937 were:—

Quarter	Members of Approved Societies	Deposit Con- tributors		Number on Doctors' Lists	No. for whom Doctors supply Drugs
		Men	Wo- men		
1st Jan., 1937	14,666	55	44	14,547	6,636
1st Apl., 1937	14,669	52	44	14,576	6,635
1st July, 1937	14,535	55	46	14,421	6,587
1st Oct., 1937	14,757	56	47	14,662	6,701

Chemists' Accounts :—

Quarter	Number of Prescriptions	Cost for 1938		Cost for 1937	
		£	s	£	s
1st Jan. 1938.....	6,798	£243	13 10	£292	3 4
1st Apl. 1938.....	7,321	£271	6 3	£213	14 6
1st July, 1938.....	4,539	£178	14 0	£167	11 9
1st Oct., 1938.....	5,453	£215	14 3	£217	3 1

NUMBER OF CHEMISTS ON THE PANEL IS :— 20

WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOCTORS' PANEL LISTS

NUMBER OF DOCTORS ON PANEL—34

DOCTORS IN MERIONETHSHIRE

2 Doctors had over 1,000 Patients.

12	„	„	„	500	„
7	„	„	„	100	„

DOCTORS RESIDENT IN DENBIGHSHIRE

6 Doctors had under 100 patients in Merioneth area.

DOCTORS RESIDENT IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE

1 Doctor had over 100 Patients in Merioneth area.

2 Doctors had under 100 Patients in Merioneth area.

DOCTORS RESIDENT IN CAERNARVONSHIRE

2 Doctors had under 100 Patients in Merioneth area.

WATER SUPPLIES

Bala Urban District :

“ The new reservoir constructed to increase the storage capacity to 120,000 gallons was completed during the year. This should be adequate for a reserve supply of two or three days for the town.

“ The supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity, but owing to incrustation and deterioration of the main pipes, which have been in service over 50 years, the pressure in some quarters of the town is low and dangerously inadequate for dealing with an outbreak of fire.

“ Much consideration was given to the problem of reconditioning the mains, both from Arenig Lake to the reservoir and from the reservoir to the town. The matter is urgent and it is hoped that operations will be started without delay.

“ About 600 yards of 3 ins. mains were laid down in Castle Street to supply chiefly the new property in this district.

“ New intake works were commenced at Lake Arenig in October, this, when completed will ensure an abundant supply even when the level of the lake is reduced several feet below normal.”

To safeguard the water supply the Urban Council made the following regulations with reference to workmen employed in reconstruction work.

1. That all workmen engaged on the reservoir be interrogated by the District Medical Officer of Health before being engaged, with a view to ascertaining whether they have ever had Enteric Fever and are therefore possible carriers.

2. That they be warned verbally by the foreman, and also that a notice be put up on the works premises that spitting and committing other offences on or near the reservoir will be followed by instant dismissal.

3. That suitable urinals be provided on land below the reservoir some distance away.

BARMOUTH URBAN

Water Supply :

“ The Bodlyn Dam can be considered water tight and
 “ careful examination is made monthly of the condition
 “ of the dam and also the pipe line.

“ There has been an ample supply of water to all parts of
 “ the town even during the peak period in August.

“ Several short lengths of water main have been laid in
 “ the town during the year.”

DOLGELLEY URBAN

“ There was no extension of the supply and no
 “ samples were taken by the Authority. It is, I think,
 “ regrettable that such an essential commodity as water
 “ should be vested in a private company and not in the
 “ hands of the Local Authority.”

FESTINIOG URBAN

Water Supply :

“ No new sources of water supply were added during
 “ the year, and the only extensions of Mains were those
 “ in connection with the Housing Schemes at Fronfawr.
 “ Here the existing 4 ins. cast iron Main was extended
 “ and enlarged in order to provide water for the additional
 “ houses built. The Main was extended for a distance
 “ of 185 feet with 6 ins. cast iron pipes. A 3 ins. cast
 “ iron branch main was laid in road at back of Nos. 32
 “ to 38 Fronfawr for a distance of 96 feet and two 3 ins.
 “ cast iron valves fixed in same. Separate stop-cocks
 “ and $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. galvanised connections were provided for
 “ each house built.

“ During the year a Road Improvement was carried out
 “ by the County Council on the main road between
 “ Tanybwllch houses and the Old Baltic Hotel, Rhiw-
 “ bryfdir. The surface of the road was lowered and it
 “ was necessary to lower the 4 ins. cast iron Water Main

“ in the road. About 120 yards of the existing Main
 “ were taken up and relaid at a sufficient depth and new
 “ water connections were provided for Cambrian Terrace
 “ and Bronygors houses.

“ In order to improve the water supply of Baron Road
 “ and to provide water for the two additional houses
 “ being built there, the existing main was replaced and
 “ increased. The new Main was connected to the 4 ins.
 “ cast iron Main in Wynne Road, and carried along Baron
 “ Road and extended along the back road of the houses.
 “ 237 feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. galvanised pipes and 172 feet of
 “ $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. galvanised pipes were used in the work and
 “ separate connections provided to each house.

“ The existing $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. galvanised main supplying Nos. 1
 “ to 6 Upper Wynne Road was found to be insufficient
 “ and a new main was constructed consisting of 52 feet
 “ $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. galvanised pipes and 66 feet of $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. galvanised
 “ pipes and connected to the 2 ins. cast iron main at back
 “ of Oxford Street. The house connections were renewed.
 “ The existing water main at Maenofferen supplying
 “ Fair View, Huanfa, Brynmaen, and Bryn Eura,
 “ Wynne Road and 20 to 33 Maenofferen, was found to
 “ be defective owing to age of pipes. It was replaced by
 “ 224 feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. galvanised pipes and separate
 “ connections were provided for each house.

“ Complaints of shortage of water at the houses known
 “ as Uwchlawffynnon were received. The existing
 “ supply was obtained from a main in front and the
 “ services were laid under the houses. In order to avoid
 “ the necessity of relaying the service pipes under the
 “ houses a new galvanised main was constructed from
 “ the 2 ins. cast iron main and carried up the side road
 “ between Brynffynnon and Peniel Terrace and extended
 “ along the back road to back of Uwchlawffynnon.
 “ 200 feet of $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. galvanised pipes were laid together
 “ with separate connections.

“ Complaints of insufficient water were received from
 “ 119 to 127 Manod Road. The houses are built on a
 “ steep slope with no back road. They were supplied
 “ by services laid under the houses and connected to
 “ the water main laid in the main road at front. The
 “ closets were supplied by a separate $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. galvanised
 “ main laid through the gardens and connected to the

“ cast iron main in Caeclyd Road. In order to abolish
 “ separate connections from the main road and the
 “ services laid under the houses, a new $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. galvanised
 “ iron main was connected to the main in front and
 “ carried up the path at end of 119 Manod Road and
 “ extended through the gardens at back to 127 Manod
 “ Road. 144 feet of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. galvanised pipes were used
 “ in the work and separate connections provided for
 “ each house.

“ Owing to complaints of insufficient water in the closets
 “ of Nos. 189 and 193 Manod Road it was found necessary
 “ to make an improvement. The existing branch main
 “ is connected to the cast iron main in the main road and
 “ carried through the side road between the old un-
 “ occupied houses and No. 205 Manod Road and extended
 “ along the back road to the houses. In order to improve
 “ the supply a new connection was made to the 8 ins.
 “ cast iron main at front of No. 189 Manod Road and laid
 “ to the garden attached to the house and extended
 “ along the back of the houses. 185 feet of 1 ins. gal-
 “ vanised pipes were used in the work and separate
 “ connections were provided for each house.

“ The water supply of the district which is obtained from
 “ Morwynion Lake has continued to be satisfactory in
 “ quality and quantity. A sample of water taken in
 “ December, 1938, was sent for chemical and bacterio-
 “ logical examination to Messrs. Evans Sons, Lescher
 “ and Webb Ltd., to their Biological Institute, Runcorn.
 “ The sample was taken from a tap in old Duffws Station
 “ and should be a fair sample of the town's water supply.
 “ The last sentence in the Analyst's Report states that
 “ the bacteriological examination is satisfactory and
 “ this water can be considered suitable for human
 “ consumption.”

TOWYN URBAN

“ The *Towyn* water supply is very satisfactory, is well
 “ filtered, and there was no scarcity during the year.
 “ The water has been analysed during the year and was
 “ found satisfactory.

“ *Aberdovey* water supply requires filtration as it is

“discoloured after heavy rain, otherwise the water is good, and there was no shortage during the year. Analysed and found satisfactory.

“*Bryncrug* village derives its water supply from the Towyn mains.

“*Cwrt* near Pennal public water supply good. There are a few farms and houses in the vicinity of *Bryncrug* without an adequate water supply. The occupiers have to draw water from an adjoining brook which is contaminated by sewage from several farms. I have repeatedly urged the Council to remedy this defect and connect them with the Towyn mains which are within reach. This is very urgent. Water from the brook analysed. Report—Sewage contamination. Requires purification before use for drinking purposes.”

DEUDRAETH RURAL

“The Ministry of Health is now calling on all Councils to periodically and systematically take samples of water for analysis from all their undertakings. The Deudraeth Council have resolved to do this twice a year.

“*Penrhyndeudraeth and Minffordd* : These places are supplied by the Portmadoc Water Company with water from Llyn Tecwyn.

“*Harlech District* : Harlech (with Llanfair), was at last provided with an augmented Water-supply from a mountain lake (Llyn Fedw), and the work completed (Spring 1936).

“The supply of water for Harlech and adjacent part of Llanfair village, was, owing to the great increase in building of private residences, liable in dry weather to prove insufficient. (See Llanfair District below). It was necessary to augment the water supply to meet the increasing demands and to provide the higher-situated houses with better pressure. During the 1933 drought it is said the Reservoir was unofficially replenished from a privately-owned stream.

“ Llyn Fedw was at last fixed upon, and the necessary
 “ Plans and application for sanction to a Loan sent up
 “ to the Ministry. The Deudraeth Council were pre-
 “ pared to assist the Llandanwg and Llanfair Parishes
 “ to some extent, but the Ministry expected a much
 “ higher grant from the District Council and the County
 “ Council to meet their own grant. At last terms were
 “ agreed upon.

“ *Llanfair District* : The Llanfair area participates
 “ with Harlech in the new Water Supply. A new supply
 “ was badly needed for Llanfair village and School.
 “ It took 20 minutes for some residents to carry one
 “ journey of drinking water from the nearest well.

“ *Pensarn and Llandanwg* : These two hamlets also
 “ participate in the new Harlech and Llanfair supply.

“ *Llanbedr* : This village is served with a supply
 “ from the Dyffryn Water-works. As the village was
 “ situated partly in the Deudraeth and partly in the
 “ Dolgelley Rural Districts, the two Councils acted
 “ together in purchasing the old water-works and
 “ increasing the supply.

“ Llanbedr is supplied by Meter, so there is not a
 “ unlimited supply for watering gardens and washing
 “ cars, &c. For these purposes the water from a primi-
 “ tive ditch running at the back of a row of houses is
 “ used. This ditch receives liquid from a cowshed, and
 “ slop-water from 2 houses, and constitutes a nuisance.
 “ It is replenished through a pipe from the river, but
 “ should be abolished.

“ *Gwynfryn* : This hamlet (in the parish of Llanbedr)
 “ is without an adequate water-supply.

“ A Scheme for obtaining water for Llanbedr (to
 “ replace the present supply) and for Gwynfryn was the
 “ subject of a Public Inquiry under Messrs. Connell
 “ and Owain Evans, but it seems the Dolgelley District
 “ are under an obligation to supply the village with
 “ water and that this will be acted upon.

“ *Talsarnau* : An improved supply was much needed.
 “ as the pressure of water got very low in Summer

“ Recourse had then to be made to a doubtful source,
 “ or water had to be carried from far-removed wells in
 “ pails.

“ It was decided to tap (with necessary purification)
 “ a mountain stream. A scheme was prepared by the
 “ Surveyor and a Government Inquiry held under Messrs.
 “ Connell and Owain Evans. Sanction to a loan was
 “ received, and the work was completed, constituting
 “ a great improvement.

“ *Glanywern* : This little hamlet, midway between
 “ Ynys and Talsarnau, had also to be considered. It
 “ now participates in the new Talsarnau Supply.

“ *Eisingrug* : Similarly with this tiny hamlet.

“ *Ynys*: The water supply of this hamlet had to be
 “ improved in quantity and accessibility. It now
 “ participates in the new Talsarnau supply.

“ *Trawsfynydd* : Further connections were made,
 “ and all the houses in the village are now supplied with
 “ water from the Council's mains, but there are a number
 “ of houses (12) without a separate tap, but which draw
 “ water from stand-pipes.

“ *Gellilydan* : A village comprising over 24 houses
 “ and a School. Arising from a report by the Medical
 “ Officer of Health (Passed on to the Parish Council by
 “ the District Council), the Parish Council and Surveyor
 “ discovered a convenient source of a new Water Supply
 “ at Cae Glas Farm. The Surveyor prepared a Scheme,
 “ which was sent up to the Ministry for their approval
 “ and sanction to a loan. Owing to a disagreement
 “ between the Council and the Ministry on the Language
 “ question, the work was carried out by means of current
 “ revenue only. This water has allowed of a sewerage
 “ scheme (see below). The inhabitants were at first
 “ exercising their minds what they should do with their
 “ age-long benefactors—the old wells.

“ *Maentwrog* : The predominant landlord had the
 “ water-supply overhauled. A new tank was built, and
 “ the supply pipes relaid for a portion of the length
 “ between the tank and village. But an additional

“ water-supply would be necessary if a much-needed
 “ sewerage scheme were decided upon.

“ *Garreg* : The School was connected with a supply,
 “ and the supply protected and made more accessible
 “ to the villagers but an additional source was found
 “ necessary, and this again needs to be supplemented
 “ against dry period. Plans are being prepared. The
 “ supply of the majority of the houses is from Stand-
 “ pipes, and not direct from the Main.

“ *Rhyd* : This village, comprising 17 houses and
 “ school, is provided with a new Water Supply, which is
 “ a great improvement on the old system.

“ Llandecwyn parish does not possess a Scheme of
 “ Water-Supply, but 3 houses are supplied from Llyn
 “ Tecwyn, the source of the Penrhyn and Portmadoc
 “ supply.

“ No cases of lead contamination by water possessing
 “ plumbo-solvent action were found.

DOLGELLEY RURAL

The district as a whole is well served in respect of water supplies, and the following is a brief report on the different supplies.

Aberangell :

“ The recent extensions carried out on this supply have
 “ been greatly appreciated and the village is now well
 “ supplied with water.

Abergynolwyn :

“ This supply has been very satisfactory during the year
 “ and no alterations were carried out to the supply.

Bontddu :

“ After the complete re-laying of the water mains at
 “ Bontddu the supply has been satisfactory.

Corris :

“ Not much progress has been made in respect of this
“ supply.

Dyffryn :

“ This supply has continued to give trouble during the
“ year and especially during August. During August
“ Bank Holiday week, several houses in Dyffryn were
“ without water during the early hours of the day. The
“ Sanitary Inspector connected the Dyffryn Supply to
“ the Talybont Supply and by this means the shortage
“ was overcome. Since then no shortage has been
“ experienced.

“ In September an Inquiry was held at Llanbedr in
“ respect of the quantity of water required by the Deu-
“ draeth Rural District Council to supply Llanbedr and
“ Gwynfryn. At that Inquiry it was decided that Llan-
“ bedr and Gwynfryn. were to receive a supply of
“ 11,000 gallons per day to be measured by meters,
“ and this Council have agreed to supply this amount.
“ Further to the Inquiry samples of the water at Dyffryn
“ have been taken and the reports show that the water
“ is plumbo-solvent to a very great extent. I view this
“ with deep concern and I cannot too strongly recommend
“ that immediate action be taken to eliminate the dan-
“ gerous action of the water on lead.

“ I understand that it is proposed to lay 1,400 yards of
“ Class ‘ B ’ Everite pipes from the intake to the reservoir
“ in order to increase the delivery at the reservoir.

Ganllwyd Water Supply :

“ Not much progress has been made in respect of this
“ supply. The Sanitary Inspector took three sample
“ of water from different sources at Ganllwyd but not
“ one of the three reports were satisfactory.

Llanegryn :

“ Certain adjustments have been carried out at the
“ intake tank and the supply is now working satis-
“ factorily.”

Llanfachreth :

“ Certain repairs were carried out to the intake
“ tank of this supply.’

Llanelltyd :

“ No further developments have been carried out to
“ this supply to eliminate the possibility of a shortage
“ of water in places. The Sanitary Inspector has visited
“ possible sources and has submitted estimates.

Llwyngwrl :

“ The water main of this supply was extended from near
“ Henblas to building plots along the Towyn Road.
“ Several small burts occurred for a short period but
“ these were repaired and the supply is satisfactory.

Rhoslefain :

“ A well was sunk in Rhoslefain field and gaugings were
“ taken which showed that at a depth of 41 feet 9,600
“ gallons were yielded per 24 hours. Another well
“ known as Ffynnon-y-gwydd, which had been re-
“ commended as a suitable source, was found to be
“ insufficient. The work in respect of this supply is still
“ progressing and I hope the work will be completed
“ during next year.

Taicynhaeaf :

“ This supply has been very satisfactory throughout the
“ year.

Talybont :

“ The reservoir and the intake tank for this supply have
“ been cleaned and there is a good supply of water avail-
“ able. This supply was connected to the Dyffryn
“ Supply in order to overcome shortage of water at
“ Dyffryn during the summer months. The supplies
“ have now been disconnected.”

EDEIRNION RURAL

(1) *Water Supplies :*

“ The town of Corwen and the villages of Glyn-
 “ dyfrdwy, Cynwyd, Carrog, Llandrillo and Cynfal are
 “ provided with service supplies. Few houses and the
 “ Council School have piped supplies in the village of
 “ Gwyddelwern.

Corwen :

“ Corwen derives its supply of water from a mountain
 “ stream which is much curtailed by a prolonged period
 “ of drought. The water is impounded at a point about
 “ 500 feet above the level of the main street by means
 “ of a concrete dam. This impounding reservoir has a
 “ storage capacity of between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000
 “ gallons. The two service reservoirs has a combined
 “ capacity of 135,000 gallons. The population of
 “ Corwen is about 1,500 and assuming the average
 “ consumption to be 30 gallons per head per day, Corwen
 “ has a reserve supply for at least 103 days, irrespective
 “ of the amount of water running into the reservoirs
 “ from the source. No shortage was experienced in the
 “ town at any time during the year under review.

Glyndyfrdwy :

“ This village has two separate public supplies and one
 “ private. Each is derived from springs and the water
 “ collected into covered tanks or small service reservoirs.
 “ Abundant supplies were maintained throughout the
 “ year.

Cynwyd :

“ This village has a very reliable supply and has never
 “ experienced any shortage since the works were carried
 “ out in 1924. The supply is derived from springs and is
 “ conveyed into a covered reservoir which has a capacity
 “ of 30,000 gallons.

Carrog :

“ This village derives its supply from various springs
 “ which are collected into a tank and hence from the

“collecting tank into a covered reservoir. Most of these springs are affected by prolonged periods of drought, but by exercising care and strict supervision over the works and consumption, an efficient supply should be maintained at all times.

Llandrillo :

“This village derived its supply, until the beginning of the year under review, from a source which was very inefficient, and although the storage accommodation was inadequate, increased accommodation would have not solved the difficulties owing to the lack of fall to all parts of the village. Furthermore, the quality of the water was unsatisfactory. A new supply was therefore obtained from Blaendre Uchaf, from springs which had been gauged and the quality of the water tested, and which were found to be abundant and wholesome. Pipes have been laid from the source to the village and the whole village is now supplied from the new source. The works had to be commenced before the sanction of the Ministry of Health had been obtained, owing to the serious shortage in the upper parts of the village. The scheme was submitted to the Ministry of Health during the year and as their approval and sanction had not been obtained, the works of constructing the reservoir could not be proceeded with during the year.

Cynfal :

“This village is supplied with water from the Birkenhead Trunk Main.

Gwyddelwern :

“The conditions at this village are very unsatisfactory, the supplies being derived from two wells which are open to contamination. The upper portion of the village is partly piped, a one inch conveying the water from the well to the village. Few houses and the school are supplied from this pipe. Efforts have been made for several years to provide an adequate and wholesome supply for this village. The whole locality has been surveyed and several springs gauged in an attempt to secure a supply. The Council finally

“sought the help of Messrs. Mansfield & Co., Liverpool with a view of locating a place where a deep well could be sunk. Messrs. Mansfield & Co., submitted their proposals to the Council which were afterwards forwarded to the Ministry of Health, together with a detailed scheme prepared by the Surveyor. The Ministry declined to approve of Messrs. Mansfield & Co's undertaking, so the position at Gwyddelwern remains the same.

“Samples from each of the public supplies were sent for Bacteriological Analysis during the year, and the report in each case was satisfactory.

PENLLYN RURAL

“Negotiations were proceeding throughout the year for the acquisition of rights to the wells at Cilgellan for the purpose of supplying the village of Llanuwchllyn.

“The present supply from pumps is liable to pollution and must be considered dangerous. The largest village in the district should be in a position to enjoy the benefits of a wholesome piped supply.

“Plans were also prepared for a piped supply to Cefn-ddwysarn. It should be possible to carry out this work in the near future.

PENNAL C.P.

The water supply of this village is provided by the Parish Council and is of good quality and adequate.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

BALA URBAN DISTRICT

“The question of sewerage was fully dealt with in my last report, but no decision has been come to in connection with the four alternative schemes under consideration.”

BARMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT

“ There has been no serious damage done to the main
 “ outfall sewer during the winter storms and the whole
 “ system is working satisfactorily.

“ *Harbour sewer.* The scheme of improving this outfall
 “ is in the course of preparation.”

DOLGELLEY URBAN DISTRICT

“ The condition of the sewers during the past year has
 “ been good. During the greater part of the year an
 “ enormous volume of water from the surrounding
 “ mountains is turned in to them, and they are thus
 “ effectively flushed.

“ I would again call the serious attention of the Local
 “ Authority to the objectionable method of disposal of
 “ the sewerage of the district by discharging it in a
 “ crude state to the river Wnion.”

FESTINIOG URBAN DISTRICT

“ The sewers at Fronfawr Housing Site were extended
 “ during the year to provide for the additional houses
 “ built during 1938. The 9 ins. main sewer which is
 “ laid in the approach road from Jones Street was
 “ extended, and a 6 ins. branch sewer was laid at back of
 “ Nos. 32 to 38 Fronfawr. Some of the excavation here
 “ was in solid rock. The house drains of the 12 new
 “ houses were also constructed.

“ The work of further extending the 18 ins. main sewer
 “ from the manhole in School Field, Tanygrisiau to
 “ Factory Bridge was commenced during the latter end
 “ of the year. Owing to the sewer having to pass
 “ alongside the river and partly through the river and
 “ below the river bed, considerable difficulties had to
 “ be over-come; and the work was still in hand at the
 “ end of 1938.

“ Serious complaints had for some time been received of
 “ serious flooding of the road and some of the houses in

“ Glan-ynafon Terrace at the lowest part of Tanygrisiau.
 “ This was due to the outfall from old sewer being lower
 “ than the river during floods and the sewer being un-
 “ evenly laid and with insufficient fall. The work
 “ extending the sewer to Pencefn and the relaying of the
 “ sewer between the old outfall into river and Brynmair
 “ was carried out in 1937. To complete this portion to
 “ Glanrafon and do away with the cause of complaint
 “ the sewer was relaid and lowered between Bryn Mair
 “ and Glanyrafon Terrace.

“ Complaints were received that the sewer receiving the
 “ drainage of Utica House and Nos. 1 to 3 Penybryn,
 “ Tanygrisiau, was defective. The sewer is laid in the
 “ passage which gives access to the back of the houses
 “ and which is situated between Utica House and
 “ No. 3 Penybryn. On examination the sewer was found
 “ to be of 9 ins. pipes unevenly laid and some of the
 “ joints defective. It was relaid through the passage
 “ with an even fall and the existing manhole receiving
 “ the drainage of Nos. 1 to 3 Penybryn was lowered and
 “ the branch main drain reconstructed. A new manhole
 “ was constructed in the passage near the entrance to
 “ the main road.

“ House drains were constructed to the new houses
 “ erected and some existing house drains were re-
 “ constructed during the year.

TOWYN URBAN DISTRICT

“ Towyn sewerage : water carriage to the sea. All
 “ houses are not yet connected with the main sewer.
 “ It is important that all the houses should be connected
 “ without delay.

“ Aberdovey sewerage : water carriage to the Dovey
 “ estuary. Most of the houses are connected with the
 “ main sewer. The sewer outlet is now working satis-
 “ factorily.

“ Brynecrug village : There is no system of drainage, but
 “ the arrangements for collecting refuse and emptying
 “ of closet pails to a field adjoining the village give
 “ satisfaction.

“ Cwrt village near Pennal : No drainage system. Refuse
 “ and closet pails are collected into a cart once a week
 “ and deposited on land at a suitable distance from the
 “ village.

DEUDRAETH RURAL DISTRICT

Minffordd :

“ The greater portion of the village is drained by means
 “ of 9 inch stoneware pipes into the Penrhyndeudraeth
 “ main sewer, which now discharges into the river
 “ Dwyryd at Briwet Bridge. The portion known as
 “ Lower Minffordd is drained into a Septic Tank with
 “ filters and the effluent discharged into the river Glas-
 “ lyn.

Penrhyndeudraeth :

“ A Scheme for Better Sewerage and Better Sewage
 “ Disposal at Penrhyndeudraeth was passed by the
 “ Ministry of Health and the work completed in the
 “ beginning of 1936.

“ A Public Inquiry under an Engineering Government
 “ Inspector (Mr. Calvert), had been held, and alternative
 “ situations for the Outfall were placed before him, the
 “ one chosen being just below Briwet Bridge.

“ There were several areas outside the prescribed distance
 “ of 100 feet from the sewers, and there was partial
 “ obstruction with oozing near the G.W.R. Station, and
 “ the state of the existing Outfall was very unsatis-
 “ factory. The new Scheme, after the amicable with-
 “ drawal of formidable opposition, diverts and extends
 “ the outfall into deep and running tidal water.

“ Several extensions were carried out, and the process
 “ of extending to outlying groups of houses, which
 “ previously had no proper drains, was continued in the
 “ past year.

“ Unfortunately, many closets at Penrhyn and Minffordd
 “ remain unconnected with the Sewers, although the
 “ latter are available. Pressure can be applied in the
 “ case of proved defective dry closets.

Trawsfynydd :

“ There are here 4 independent systems of sewerage and
 “ sewage-disposal. The disposal of sewage was improved
 “ by providing settling tanks and filters at 2 places.
 “ Previously, the drains discharged in the open, or into
 “ ditches. Tanks have been provided at Ty'n-y-pistyll,
 “ at Ty Llwyd (for Ty Llwyd Terrace and Ardudwy
 “ Terrace), and at Llainwen.

“ The tanks were provided, and sewers relaid, so as to
 “ facilitate the conversion of Dry into Water-Closets
 “ among other reasons.

Gellilydan :

“ A New Drainage scheme was required for the village
 “ and school, the arrangements being primitive, adequate
 “ sanitary conveniences not being present. Plans were
 “ prepared by the Surveyor for the proper draining and
 “ Sewerage of the place, and the work has been completed,
 “ but the School closets have not yet been converted
 “ into Water Closets.

“ A comprehensive Water Scheme had already been
 “ carried out—a needful preliminary (see under “ Water
 “ Supply ” above).

Maentwrog : ..

“ Similarly, the method of sewage disposal, &c., at
 “ Maentwrog is unsatisfactory, the sewage not receiving
 “ proper treatment. Further, the sewerage system is
 “ not suitable to allow of conversion of dry into water-
 “ closets. Improved Sewerage and Water Schemes are
 “ necessary.

Llanfair :

“ With the completion of the water scheme, an associated
 “ sewerage scheme is being contemplated for Llanfair,
 “ the latter being made possible by the former, and
 “ being much required. The existing drainage system is
 “ not suitable to allow of conversion of dry into water
 “ closets. Early improvement is expected.

Harlech :

- “ The disposal of sewage at Harlech is by Land Irrigation.
 “ The arrangements have not been quite satisfactory,
 “ but new apparatus is being installed.
- “ Early extension of Sewerage into the Llanfair end of
 “ Harlech is expected.

Garreg :

- “ Following upon a further improved Water-Supply, a
 “ proper sewerage system should be provided, with
 “ separate drain for each house, and allowing for con-
 “ version of dry into water-closets.

DOLGELLEY RURAL DISTRICT

Corris :

- “ No further steps have been taken in respect of a
 “ sewerage scheme for this village.

Dyffryn :

- “ Plans of a sewerage scheme for the village of Dyffryn
 “ have been completed. It is intended to proceed with
 “ part of the scheme for a cost of £5,539. This part
 “ covers the village of Dyffryn only and is the part which
 “ is badly in need of a sewer. The actual work on the
 “ sewer has not yet been commenced.

Fairbourne :

- “ Early in the year a length of sewer collapsed at Fair-
 “ bourne, but this was repaired immediately. During
 “ the severe gales in November the pumping station at
 “ Fairbourne was flooded, and the storage and outfall
 “ tanks were filled with a considerable amount of sand.
 “ The pumping plant was thoroughly cleaned and steps
 “ were taken to prevent any further flooding. The plant
 “ is now working satisfactorily.

Llwyngwrlil :

- “ The extension of the sewer from Henblas along the
 “ Towyn Road has been completed. This work was done
 “ in order to take in certain properties, and was carried
 “ out by Contract at a cost of £320.

EDEYRNION RURAL DISTRICT

Corwen :

“ The town of Corwen is provided with an efficient
 “ drainage system. Every house, with the exception
 “ of two which are situated in isolate parts and cannot
 “ be connected to the sewers, are properly drained with
 “ the drains discharging into the sewers. The sewers
 “ discharge into the river Dee which is a very un-
 “ satisfactory means of disposing with the sewage,
 “ especially during the summer months when the river
 “ is very low. An elaborate scheme has been pre-
 “ pared by the Council’s Engineers and which has been
 “ approved of by the Council. The Council have ex-
 “ perience some difficulty in negotiating with owners
 “ for the acquisition of the land required as sites for the
 “ proposed works.

Carrog :

“ This village is not sewered but most of the houses are
 “ drained, with the effluent discharging into septic
 “ tanks or cesspools. One septic tank had been a source
 “ of nuisance for some time, being much too small to
 “ deal with the increased quantity of effluent discharging
 “ into it. This tank was enlarged during the year and
 “ is now functioning satisfactorily.

Cynwyd :

“ The major portion of this village is sewered, the main
 “ sewer discharging into the river Dee. Several houses
 “ in the western portion of this village had their drains
 “ discharging direct into the river Trystion which runs
 “ through the village. A new sewer was laid during the
 “ year and a septic tank constructed to take the effluent
 “ from these houses.

Llandrillo :

“ This village is sewered, one sewer discharging into a
 “ septic tank, the other direct into the river Ceidiog which
 “ runs through the village. The latter sewer extended
 “ during the year to take the drainage from the new
 “ Council Houses.

Glyndyfrdwy :

“ The village of Glyndyfrdwy is partly sewerred, the
 “ sewers discharging into septic tanks.

Gdyddelwern :

“ A sewer through the centre of this village and dis-
 “ charges into a stream outside the village.

“ The Council have considered schemes for dealing
 “ effectively with sewage at all the villages and these
 “ schemes will be submitted to the Ministry of Health
 “ for their consideration and approval in due course.

PENLLYN RURAL DISTRICT

“ There are no changes to report.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS

Bala Urban District :

“ There is no gross pollution, but this matter is being
 “ considered with that of sewerage.

Dolgellsey Urban District :

“ There was no pollution of rivers and streams during
 “ the year in this area beyond that produced by a few
 “ careless inhabitants who threw small quantities of
 “ some kind of waste material or rubbish in them at
 “ times. There is no excuse for this.

Festiniog Urban District :

“ No special action was taken during the year apart
 “ from cleaning certain parts of the rivers near habitable
 “ dwellings when found necessary.

Towyn Urban District :

“ Brynecrug brook is contaminated by sewage from
 “ several farms which is unavoidable.

Deudraeth Rural District :

“ No action was taken with regard to Pollution of
 “ Rivers or streams. There is sewage pollution at
 “ Maentwrog, etc.

Dolgelley Rural District :

“ There are no industries in the district to pollute the
 “ rivers or streams. There are some careless individuals
 “ who throw their household refuse into our beautiful
 “ streams. Warning notices are posted up in some
 “ localities to prevent this undesirable custom, but it
 “ is not easy to abolish it altogether.

Edeirnion :

“ No cases of river pollution were reported during the
 “ year. Cases of pollution were usually reported at
 “ Cynwyd through the contents of closets and other
 “ refuse being thrown into the river; also through
 “ individual drains discharging direct into the river
 “ Trystion.

TABLE XXXIII.
 CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Number of water closets</i>	<i>Number of Pail closets</i>	<i>Number of Privy Mid- dens</i>	<i>Number of new water closets in 1938</i>	<i>Number of closets serving more than one house</i>
Urban Districts:					
Bala	469	9	2	23	14
Barmouth ..	1,142	17	14	6	10
Dolgelley ..	508	..	16	..	14
Festiniog ..	2,388	64	135	54	13
Towyn	973	225	..	44	4
Rural Districts:					
Deudraeth ..	1,101	757	576	8	1
Dolgelley ..	435	1,979	108	16	8
Edeyrnion ..	567	..	736	4	25
Penllyn	134	59	423	..	48
Pennal C.P.	..	..	..	..	..

I want to draw the very serious attention of all Local Sanitary Authorities and their Officers to the last column of the above Table and to ask them to see that the corresponding figures in next year's Report are 'Nil.'

Surely in 1939, in the interest of clean living, decency and morality, the large number of these types of closets recorded should not be permitted in this County.

More than this, I would ask especially the Rural Sanitary Authorities to make an efficient drive in the matter of getting rid of all Privy Middens, and to substitute for them, at least "pail closets" if not "water closets."

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The method of removal of refuse calls for the attention of all sanitary authorities. It is high time the open cart was discarded and "controlled tipping" insisted upon. The fine dust and small particles blown about by the wind are a nuisance and a danger. Householders should be warned to *BURN* as much as possible of the refuse. Not only is this "Sanitary" but it is also economical

BALA URBAN DISTRICT.

"No changes in the arrangements" which means that the advice given by the Medical Officer in 1937 to employ "modern enclosed vehicles" is not acted upon.

BARMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT.

"House refuse is collected in the town daily, and in the outlying areas once a week. Most of the houses and premises are provided with proper receptacles. The refuse is deposited and buried in a suitable place within the district."

DOLGELLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

"Scavenging is done by contract, and the house refuse is collected three times a week by a motor lorry during the morning.

"I have repeatedly called the attention of this Authority to the need of a cover for the lorry when in use.

"It is fortunate that the Council have been able to obtain a contractor to supply a cover for the lorry and it is imperative that such is used. A special

“constructed cart or lorry with sliding covers would,
 “in my opinion, be more satisfactory with a view to
 “the dustless removal of refuse.

“The receptacles used by some of the inhabitants for
 “storing the refuse at night outside their dwellings
 “are altogether unsatisfactory. The old boxes, pails,
 “hampers, etc., at present seen in use are most objection-
 “able. These receptacles should be made of galvanised
 “iron with well fitting metallic covers to insure protection
 “from the sun and air. A satisfactory solution of this
 “problem will not be reached until the local authority
 “provides and maintains standard ash-bins in place
 “of the boxes, pails, etc., in common use.

“The refuse is taken to a place about a mile outside the
 “town along the Talylyn Road and tipped on the edge
 “of the main road. There is still an attempt being made
 “at controlled dumping and some attempt at systematic
 “covering of the refuse, but the side of the tip sloping
 “down to the river is still uncovered. The stench at
 “times is objectionable, and during windy weather dust
 “and the lighter articles are scattered around. The
 “situation of the refuse heap on the road-side along which
 “hosts of tourists and visitors travel is a bad advertise-
 “ment for the town.”

FESTINIOG URBAN DISTRICT.

“There has been no change in the method of collection
 “and disposal of house refuse in the district during the
 “year. The removal of refuse is carried out weekly in
 “practically the whole of the district, and some parts of
 “Tanygrisiau are done twice weekly. The work is done
 “by direct Labour except the Llan district which is done
 “by contract.

DEUDRAETH RURAL DISTRICT.

“Public Scavenging (including emptying of dry closets
 “and ash-receptacles, but not cesspools) is in force at
 “Minffordd, Penrhyndeudraeth, Talsarnau, Harlech,
 “Llanbedr, Llanfair, Llanfrothen (Garreg and Rhyd),
 “Macntwrog, Gellilydan and Trawsfynydd, that is,

“practically throughout the district. The work is
 “done by contract, the terms being weekly removal,
 “and the contract being renewable every 3 years by
 “open tenders. Gwynfryn Village has now been in-
 “cluded in the System of Public Scavenging.

“Removal of Trade Refuse is left for arrangement
 “between Trader and Scavenger.

“The Public Scavenging has been improved by collecting
 “weekly instead of fortnightly, but all the ashpits
 “should be abolished in favour of suitable covered
 “ashbins.

“Penrhyndeudraeth has secured a site for their own use,
 “but the contractor is responsible for securing a suitable
 “site in the other parts.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

DOLGELLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

This Authority undertakes the scavenging of the villages of Dyffryn, Llanelltyd, Arthog and Barmouth Junction, Friog and Fairbourne, Llwyngwrl, Llanegryn, Abergynolwyn, Corris, Aberllefenni and Mallwyd. These are let out on contract for twelve months. Contractors have to remove all house refuse between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m., and are responsible to see that the lorry or cart in use has a suitable cover. It is essential that these stipulations be carried out to ensure the dustless removal of refuse. In all cases the refuse is disposed of by tipping on suitable sites provided by this Authority, and in a purely rural area of this kind, which is so sparsely populated, there is no difficulty in efficiently disposing of refuse of all kinds.

It is regrettable that no tender was received for the scavenging of the villages of Dinas Mawddwy and Aberangell. I am also of the opinion that steps should be taken in respect of the scavenging of the villages of Gaunlwyd and Bontddu.

The cleaning of privies, ashpits, and cesspools is done by the occupiers of the premises.

EDEIRNION.

“ The refuse is collected once weekly in Corwen, and it is
 “ disposed of by controlled tipping.

“ The villages of Cynwyd, Llandrillo, Gwyddelwern,
 “ Carrog and Glyndyfrdwy have a collection of house
 “ refuse once a fortnight, the refuse being disposed of by
 “ controlled tipping except at Gwyddelwern where it
 “ is spread over suitable land outside the village.

PENLLYN RURAL DISTRICT.

No changes to report.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The provision of these conveniences by a Local Authority is essential on the grounds of public health and decency.

Several authorities have, within recent years built modern ones but the reports do not state the number nor the places where they are to be found. It is advisable that this be done, and an appeal is made for their inclusion in the report for 1939.

SHOPS ACT, 1934

“ No action was taken ” in Bala, Towyn, and Penllyn. “ No action necessary ” in Barmouth and Dolgelley. No statement was given from Dolgelley Rural District. Pennal C.P. (Machynlleth R.D.) report “ Small and one man owned.”

SMOKE ABATEMENT

“ No action necessary ” in Bala, Barmouth and Dolgelley C.D. and Dolgelley R.D. No statement—Towyn.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in any district.

BALA URBAN DISTRICT.

“ A certain amount of bathing takes place in Bala Lake,
“ for which no provisions are necessary for ensuring a
“ satisfactory condition of the water. Two bathing
“ huts are provided by the Local Authority for use
“ during the bathing Season.”

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

“ No action necessary ” in the following urban areas in Bala Barmouth, Festiniog, Towyn, nor in the Rural areas.

SCHOOLS

The following reports are taken verbatim from the reports for the various Sanitary districts.

BALA URBAN DISTRICT.

“ The sanitary conditions of the schools remain the same.
“ There were no serious epidemics amongst the school
“ children during the year.”

BARMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT.

“ There are two schools in the town, one elementary
“ and one County Intermediate, and the sanitary
“ condition of both is satisfactory.”

“ There is also a small preparatory school in the district
“ the condition of which is satisfactory. Both schools
“ get their water from the town supply.”

DOLGELLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

“The co-operation of the School Medical Officer is always secured in dealing with any matters pertaining to the schools and the scholars. No schools were closed during the year owing to the existence of infectious disease.”

FESTINIOG URBAN DISTRICT.

“The sanitary condition and water supply of the Schools in the district continue satisfactory.

“The Headmasters and Headmistresses are informed of all cases of infectious diseases notified among school children in their schools, and information of the cases is also forwarded to the County Medical Officer who is also the School Medical Officer.”

TOWYN URBAN DISTRICT.

“Sanitation is good on the whole. Towyn and Aberdovey schools are supplied with good water from the respective mains.

“Pennal School supplied with good water by the Pennal Parish Council.”

“Bryncrug School. New and modern buildings. Water from the Towyn mains.

DEUDRAETH RURAL DISTRICT.

“In February, Brontecwyn School was closed for a week on account of Infectious Colds.

“Talsarnau School and School-house, fabric and contents, greatly suffered from the historic storm of October, 1927.

“The County Council agreed to erect a New School and a new School-house.

“ The new School-house has been built, but the erection
 “ of a new School is lagging. It is hoped that the
 “ difficulty of obtaining a suitable site will soon be
 “ solved.

“ Llanfair School has been supplied with water. The
 “ dry closets at Llanbedr School are to be converted
 “ into water closets. The sewer has been extended for
 “ the purpose. Also a sewer should be provided at
 “ Garreg. A sewerage scheme has been completed for
 “ Gellilydan village, and the School Closets have been
 “ converted. The Trawsfynydd School closets have
 “ also been converted.

“ Bronaber and Maentwrog schools also have only dry
 “ closets.

“ At Maentwrog, means of Treatment of Sewage from
 “ the Sewer should be provided as a step towards the
 “ conversion of Dry into Water closets. Also an ample
 “ Water-supply provided.

DOLGELLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

“ The Supervision of the schools is carried out in close
 “ co-operation with the School Medical Officer of Health.
 “ The following schools were closed during the past
 “ year by the School Medical Officer owing to the
 “ existence of infectious disease.

<i>School :</i>	<i>Period of Closure:</i>	<i>Reason for closure :</i>
Arthog	10 Jan.—14 Jan.	Scarlet Fever.
Bryncoedifor	10 Jan. -14 Jan.	Scarlet fever.
Rhydygorlan.	24 May-27 May	Influenza.

EDEIRNION RURAL DISTRICT.

“ The sanitary condition of the schools is good. The
 “ schools at Corwen, Llandrillo, Cynwyd, Carrog,
 “ Gwyddelwern, Glyndyfrdwy, and Melin-y-wig have a
 “ service supply water. The schools at Bettws G.G. and
 “ Plas Adda are without a piped supply. A new school
 “ is being erected at Bettws G.G. which will have a
 “ piped supply of water.

PENLLYN RURAL DISTRICT.

“ The sanitary condition of the schools remains the same
 “ apart from the provision of a piped supply to Llawr-y-
 “ bettws School. The following schools were closed for
 “ the periods and reasons stated during the year.

“ Llandderfel School.—15 days in Feb. for Measles.

“ Celyn School.—5 days in Nov. for Infectious colds.

“ Llangower school.—10 days in Nov. and Dec. for
 “ Measles.

“ Parc school.—5 days in Jan. for measles.

HOUSING

DOLGELLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

In December, 1938, a clearance order was made and submitted to the ministry for confirmation in respect of three areas, and at the end of 1938, thirty new houses were practically completed on that ideal site known as Ardd Fawr. I sincerely hope that in the near future this authority will build another thirty houses on this site as many of the existing houses are totally unfit.

FESTINIOG URBAN DISTRICT.

“ The Demolition Orders made were in respect of :—

“ Bungalow Ffynnon Ddwr, Manod,

“ Old Tanyclogwyn Cottage,

“ 1 to 6, Old Trefeini and

“ 1 & 2 Penlan, Llan.

“ and the Closing Orders made were in respect of

“ Cellars 12 & 14 Glynllifon Street, and

“ The two rooms at back of Shop at Aled Cafe,
 “ Manod Road.

“ A Demolition Order was also made re Brynawel,

“ New Street, but an Undertaking under Section 11 (3)

“ of the Housing Act, 1936, was accepted by the Council

“ before the Order became operative. Other Under-

“ takings under this Section were accepted by the
 “ Council.

“ The houses demolished under Demolition Orders were :

“ 2 & 3 Doppog, Tanygrisiau,
 “ 3 to 10 Old Talwaenydd,
 “ Bungalow Ffynnon Ddwr,
 “ 11 to 20 Dolgarregddu, and
 “ 7, 8 & 9 Groesffordd, Glanypwll.

“ One house at Old Plasisa has also been demolished
 “ voluntarily by the owner for the purpose of building a
 “ new house on the site.

“ *New Council Houses :*

“ The 26 new houses commenced at Fronfawr in 1937—
 “ 18 three-bedroom and 8 four-bedroom houses—were
 “ completed and occupied in 1938’

“ Tenders were invited early in 1938 for the erection of
 “ twelve more three-bedroom houses at Fronfawr for
 “ the purpose of Slum Clearance and six four-bedroom
 “ houses for overcrowding purposes. The tender of
 “ Messrs. William Jones & Son, Maelgwyn Parry Road,
 “ Llanrwst, was accepted—the twelve three-bedroom
 “ houses for £5,166/0/0 and the six four-bedroom houses
 “ for £2,619/0/0. The three-bedroom houses were
 “ completed towards the end of the year and the four
 “ bedroom houses were in hand.

“ The new Council houses at Fronfawr occupied between
 “ May and July, 1938, although intended for Slum
 “ Clearance purposes also abated eight cases of over-
 “ crowding, some of them serious cases. The tenants
 “ of seven of the eight cases abated now occupy four-
 “ bedroom houses.

“ Six new four-bedroom houses for abatement of over-
 “ crowding were in course of erection at Fronfawr at
 “ the end of the year.

TOWYN URBAN DISTRICT.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the erection of 38 workmen's dwellings at Towyn under the Slum Clearance Act. I wish to congratulate and thank the members for their co-operation in this great achievement. I hope that this will be an

incentive to further progress in this direction. Several new houses are still required at Towyn and Brynecrug to replace unfit dwellings. The housing problem at Aberdovey is a serious one as there are over 30 houses unfit for human habitation and should be included in a Slum Clearance scheme with as little delay as possible. I hope that when the members have secured a suitable site, the problem will be tackled resolutely.

DEUDRAETH RURAL DISTRICT.

“ There is a general shortage of reasonably habitable
 “ workmen’s dwellings throughout the District, the
 “ shortage being acute in some places like Harlech,
 “ Llanbedr and Penrhyn and acute or moderate in
 “ Trawsfynydd, Llanfair, Talsarnau, Minffordd, and
 “ parishes of Llandecwyn, Llanfrothen and Maentwrog
 “ (including Gellilydan). Not a single Council House
 “ was built until 1934 (under the Housing—Rural
 “ Authorities—Act, 1931). This made it well-nigh
 “ impossible to serve Condemnatory Notices. The
 “ Council at one time intimated to the Ministry that they
 “ were prepared to subsidise workmen’s cottages to the
 “ number of 20, on the terms offered in the Neville Cham-
 “ berlain scheme of a refund by the Treasury to the
 “ Council of £6 a year for a period of 20 years, and this
 “ led to the building of some subsidy houses many years
 “ back, but these were private, not Council houses.

“ After the collapse of the Addison Scheme, no fresh
 “ efforts, unfortunately, towards a publicly owned
 “ housing scheme were made by the Council, but a
 “ number of villas and better-class houses have been
 “ built in the Harlech area by private persons. Sufficient
 “ advantage was not taken by the Council of the sub-
 “ stantial Wheatley Grants, which were later, unfortun-
 “ ly, withdrawn, but 12 houses had been built in 1934,
 “ as above stated, with the help of these Grants, under
 “ the Housing—Rural Authorities—Act, 1931.

“ Insanitary Property and Slum Clearance :—(a) Not
 “ one house was re-conditioned with the aid of a grant
 “ from the County Council under the Rural Workers
 “ Act, 1926. Have the Parishes been sufficiently in-
 “ formed of these facilities and do the County Council
 “ welcome applications? The County Council have a
 “ number of Small Holdings in the District.

“(b) As regards existing houses, the chief difficulty in the way of rendering them habitable is the cost of repairs and the comparatively low rental, and inability to pay higher rent to cover interest on outlay. Also the difficulty of carrying out drastic repairs while the house is occupied.

“Many of the older houses have their back against the earth, and some are otherwise damp; and have no through ventilation, and are devoid of a proper pantry and scullery (including washing accommodation). Many consist of only one Living-room (with or without a Scullery), and 2 bedrooms, thus involving Over-crowding which in turn accentuates the unfitness.

“The average age of the prevalent type of houses is from 80 to 120 years.

“The Council made a claim for the Supplementary Grants to be made under the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931 (which Act provided for a total grant of Two Million pounds for England and Wales), with respect to 50 houses which they hoped to build, but the National Advisory Committee, after a visit from Mr. James Evans, Inspector of the Welsh Board of Health, only saw their way to promise a Supplementary Grant for 10 houses. These 10 houses thus qualified for Supplementary Grants as well as Wheatley Grants. Two others had to be undertaken with the help of the Wheatley Grant alone. News came that the Supplementary Grants had been withheld on the supposed grounds that the existing local funds were sufficient, so that not a penny piece of the Two Million Pound Fund towards houses for Agricultural workers came to Deudraeth. Compare this with Anglesey. The Council, however, had, in my opinion, a moral claim to the money. The 12 houses were spread over this large district as fairly as possible (*viz.*—2 each at Llanbedr, Llanfair, Harlech, Talsarnau, Llandecwyn and Llanfrothen).

“The Council should, however, endeavour to build a good number of other houses once more, besides those that are being made under the Slum Clearance Act, 1930. Absence of houses means driving away from instead of bringing people back to the land.

“(c) The New Housing Act, 1938. By this Act equalised Grants are available for replacing both structurally-unfit houses and Overcrowded Houses, and also for providing houses for the Agricultural population to meet other needs, such as Agricultural Development.

“(d) Self-Supporting Houses :—The Council have contemplated building Self-Supporting houses in the parishes of Penrhyndeudraeth (including Penrhyn and Minffordd) and Llandanwg (including Harlech).

“(e) Housing Sites :—It was found that sites were not so readily available throughout the District, as was at first thought.

“(f) The Slum Clearance Act, 1930, and Replacement Houses :—Your Medical Officer, having in company with the Surveyor (Mr. Morris Jones), made a survey of the whole District, scheduled 45 groups of houses as Unhealthy Areas, subdividing them into 15 Improvement Areas and 30 that might be classed as possible Demolition Areas (or Clearance Areas). The Government decided not to consider Improvement Areas except in large Towns.

“Of these latter 30, your Medical Officer formally represented 16 areas as Clearance Areas and recommended that you as a Council should make Clearance Orders with respect to the same. This you did and presented them at a Public Inquiry presided over by Mr. R. D. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., Government Architectural Inspector, and practically all the Orders were upheld.

“To replace the houses in the Condemned Areas (Clearance Areas), 19 houses were completed before the end of 1937, viz., 8 at Harlech, 7 at Llanfair and 4 at Maentwrog. 8 others are by this completed at Penrhyndeudraeth, and 4 at Trawsfynydd. (31 in all).

“(g) Remaining Unhealthy Areas :—After dealing with the 16 Clearance Areas, there remain about 14 Areas. These Areas may be considered afresh, or the houses in the same be considered individually.

“(h) Individual Unfit Houses :—That is, houses that cannot be rendered habitable at a reasonable expense.

“ These may be solitary houses, or houses included in blocks or in areas as above-mentioned.

“ (i) Overcrowded Houses : The Overcrowding Act, 1935 :—The Slum Clearance Act does not deal with overcrowded houses as such, (that is unless the houses are structurally unfit besides), but the new Overcrowding Act, 1935, is largely designed to deal with such houses. In some cases, the building of a new house to replace a structurally unfit house will at the same time relieve Overcrowding, both conditions being present in the same house.

“ The overcrowding at Penrhyndeudraeth (17) houses, shows the extent of shortage of houses.

“ The following is a Summary of the Survey of Overcrowding.—

“ (1) Total No of Houses in the District—1,750.

“ (2) No. of houses Inspected for Overcrowding—1,251
“ (Working class houses).

“ (3) No. of houses found un-crowded—1,215.

“ (4) No. of houses found Over-crowded—36.

“ (j) Further Replacement Houses :—Besides new houses to replace some or all of the houses to be demolished, other houses will be required to remedy conditions of Overcrowding discovered in the said Survey.

“ As already stated a number of houses may be both structurally unfit and overcrowded at the same time.

“ The greater heed paid to sex-separation will involve an increase in the number of bedrooms in a house, with possibly a decrease in the size of some of them. In the latter event, a greater heed to the means of ventilation will have to be paid.

“ (k) New Housing Schemes :—In 1938 the Council resolved to build 136 new houses. The work is to be undertaken in two stages.

“ Sites have been procured and plans approved by Ministry for 68 new houses, 24 of them for relieving

“ Overcrowding and 44 for displaced persons from
 “ condemned houses.

PENLLYN RURAL DISTRICT.

Progress in carrying out the proposed rehousing programme has been slow and difficult, and the position at the end of 1938 was as follows :—

Llundderfel : Eight houses in course of construction.

Arenig : The Ministry of Health have refused grants for the erection of 2 houses, although several houses have been condemned at this village.

Sarnau : Site chosen disapproved of by inspector for the Ministry of Health. Other sites for 4 houses are being investigated.

Rhosygwalia : Negotiation for the purchase of the site for 4 houses were only recently completed. It should be possible to commence building operations soon.

Llanfor : After several sites had been investigated, a suitable site in the gardens in the centre of the village has been fixed upon.

Llanuwchllyn : The Council has failed to come to terms for the acquisition of land for the erection of 4 houses.

Llawrbettws : Here also failure attended the Council's efforts to secure land for building two houses.

OVERCROWDING.

The Tables on Housing will give a picture of overcrowding in the County.

It is hoped that the number of Council Houses will reduce this figure each year. There can be no doubt of its very great importance in lessening the propagation of diseases in the County.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926 and 1931

The County Council paid grants amounting to £550 in respect of the above.

The following shows the districts and number of houses in respect of which the grants were made.

<i>Sanitary District</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of houses in respect of which grant was made</i>
Edeyrnion R.D.	Corwen	2
Penllyn R.D.	Llanycil	1
Pennal C.P.	Pennal	6
		—
		9
		—

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation

URBAN DISTRICTS

Bala	Barmouth	Dolgelly	Festiniog	Towyn
25	161	55	229	71
40	182	80	272	142
10	26	26	50	10
25	30	40	62	20
..	26	2	37	71
7	6	7	13	20

RURAL DISTRICTS

Deudraeth	Dolgelly	Edeyrnion	Pentlyn	Pennal C.P.
148	85	45	30	10
186	93	78	39	10
..	22	24	30	..
..	27	42	39	..
110	19	21	4	..
15	27	3	16	

URBAN DISTRICTS						RURAL DISTRICTS					
Bala.	Barmouth	Dolgelly	Festiniog	Towyn	Dendurath	Dolgelly	Edeyrnion	Penlllyn	Pennal C.P.		
3	26	2	72	..	7	10	..	8	..		
4	..	1	..	..	14	3	..	10	..		
..	..	1	..	..	6	3	6	10	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	6	3	93	..	9	10	..	12	..		

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be remedied

	URBAN DISTRICTS						RURAL DISTRICTS				
	Bala	Barnmouth	Dolgelly	Festiniog	Towyn		Deudraeth	Dolgelly	Edeyrnion	Pentlyn	Pennal C.P.
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— (a) By owners	1	..	3	7	..		6	10	..	12	..
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.....	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :— (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	4	..	..	10	42		40	1	..	..	..
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4	..	..	24	..		6	..	..	..	..
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :— (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	..	..	..	3	..		..	..	..	..	..
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXXIV.—Continued.

[illegible]

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

*Milk :**BALA URBAN.*

“ There are 12 registered dealers in the town. Their dairies and cowhouses are regularly inspected.

“ Six samples of milk were sent on behalf of the County Council for examination of bacterial content, etc.”

BARMOUTH URBAN.

“ There are 4 retailers of milk, 5 producers, and 15 producers and retailers, and retailers of cream. Much of the town's supply is produced outside the district where there are several producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

“ The cowsheds and milk shops situated within the district are inspected periodically. The Chief Constable as Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act directs samples of milk and other food stuffs to be taken and examined for adulteration. Samples of milk which are examined bacteriologically and for tuberculosis, are taken on behalf of the County Medical Officer.”

DOLGELLEY URBAN.

“ Very little milk is produced within the area, and the bulk of it is imported from the immediate neighbourhood. The cowsheds and dairies are periodically inspected. There is need for structural improvement in some of the cowsheds. The dairies and cowsheds are kept clean, and are periodically lime-washed.

“ No action was taken by this authority during the year in regard to tuberculous milk or cattle.

“ There are four producers of Tuberculin Tested (certified) milk, who supply this area.

FESTINIOG URBAN.

“ No new cases of registration of Producers or Retail
 “ Purveyors of Milk were added to the Register during
 “ the year. Four Producer-Retailers were removed from
 “ the Register during the year, and discontinued selling
 “ milk but remain on the Register as Producers only.

“ The number on the Register as at 31st December,
 “ 1938, was :—

“	Producers only	5
“	Retail Purveyors only ..	9
“	Producer retailers	21
“		—
“	Total	35
“		—

“ Sixty-nine Visits were made to the various dairies,
 “ cowsheds and milk-shops during the year.

“ Twenty samples of milk for T.B. examination were
 “ taken for the County Medical Officer of Health during
 “ the year.

“ Four Milk Dealers sell Tuberculin Tested Milk and their
 “ licences were renewed.

TOWYN URBAN DISTRICT.

The Medical Officer of Health repeats the statements made in
 the report for 1937.

DEUDRAETH RURAL.

“ No special action was taken by the Council, apart
 “ from the work of the County Council, with a view
 “ to detecting adulterated or unclean or infected (for
 “ example, Tuberculous) milk. In my opinion the
 “ Sanitary Inspector should be authorised or instructed
 “ to take samples in order to supplement the work of
 “ the County Inspector of Food and Drugs, as proper
 “ richness and especially cleanliness of milk is so im-
 “ portant to infants, invalids and everybody. The
 “ Pwllheli, Cricceeth, Caernarvon, Gwyrfaï, etc., Councils

“ have done this. Cleanliness should be a special
 “ concern with local Councils. It may be stated, how-
 “ ever that the Deudraeth Inspector has taken a number
 “ of samples on behalf of the County Medical Officer
 “ of Health, in connection with Graded Milk.

“ Inexpensive analysis (but non-statutory, and not
 “ recognised as a basis for prosecutions), is made at
 “ Aberystwyth and Bangor College.

“ Occasional visits to milk shops and milk carts were
 “ paid. 5 Cattle were slaughtered under the Tuber-
 “ culosis Order, 1925, in 1931. No figures for 1932,
 “ 3 in 1933, 5 in 1934, 10 in 1935, 16 in 1936, and 16 in
 “ 1937.

“ No graded Milk was being produced in the District
 “ until 1935, when one vendor received a Licence to
 “ sell Grade A (T.T.) Milk, and 1 to sell Grade A. Milk.
 “ Several vendors sell Bottled Milk, but not specially
 “ designated. In future, commercial milk is to be
 “ classified into: (1) Tuberculin Tested; (2) Ditto
 “ Pasteurised; (3) Ditto Certified; (4) Accredited
 “ (Pasteurised or not); (5) Pasteurised (whether Ac-
 “ credited or Ungraded). At present 4 vendors sell
 “ Tuberculin Tested Milk. Licences for such selling
 “ are issued by the Merionethshire County Council.

DOLGELLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

“ There are licensed by the County Council seven
 “ producers of Tuberculin Tested (certified) milk within
 “ the district. This milk is the genuine article produced
 “ under ideal conditions. It is high time the public
 “ realised the full value of milk as a food, and appreciated
 “ the necessity of having this important article of diet in
 “ as wholesome and uncontaminated condition as possible.
 “ I sincerely hope that the number of T.T. producers
 “ will increase yearly, and that soon the public will
 “ refuse to consume only some form of graded milk.
 “ Samples of T.T. milk are sent once a month to Aber-
 “ ystwyth for analysis on behalf of the County Council,
 “ and the results have been satisfactory.

“ The cowsheds and dairies are periodically inspected.

“ The dairies on the whole are kept clean, and are
 “ periodically limewashed. In some cases there is
 “ room for improvement in the structural condition of
 “ the cowsheds, and in the sanitary conditions of the
 “ surroundings. Grooming of the cow is not carried
 “ out on the small farms. The milkers on the
 “ whole are clean in their person, but washable smocks
 “ are not so generally used as they should be.

EDEIRNION.

“ There are 17 Registered Purveyors and 28 Producers
 “ of Milk in the district.

“ Samples of milk were taken in conjunction with the
 “ Welsh Board of Health for the examination of T.T.
 “ Milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order.
 “ 1936. Samples of other milk were also taken at the
 “ request of the County Medical Officer of Health. The
 “ cowsheds and dairies are regularly inspected and
 “ are kept very satisfactory on the whole. It is
 “ very gratifying to notice how anxious some farmers
 “ are to carry out the necessary improvements to
 “ their premises which are essential for the pro-
 “ duction of clean and wholesome milk. Some-
 “ converted premises are models of utility and cleanliness.

PENLLYN RURAL DISTRICT.

“ There are 48 registered milk dealers in the district.
 “ one being licensed to sell certified milk from an attested
 “ herd. The cowhouses and dairies were regularly
 “ inspected and reported upon by the Sanitary Inspector.

“ Thirty nine samples were sent on behalf of the County
 “ Council for examination of Bacterial content.”

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

No carcases or parts of carcases showing evidence of infection with tuberculosis were found in any area, nor was any meat destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

I want to impress upon Local Sanitary Authorities the great importance of issuing licences for slaughtermen and slaughter-houses annually at one meeting.

It is difficult, especially in rural areas, to adequately supervise the slaughter of animals in the absence of central abattoirs.

BALA URBAN DISTRICT.

“ Meat shops, slaughter houses and bakehouses were
 “ regularly inspected by the Sanitary Officers. No
 “ laboratory examinations were made and no carcasses
 “ or parts of carcasses were condemned for tuberculous
 “ or other diseases.

“ The following figures give approximately the number
 “ of animals slaughtered :—

Cows	4
Cattle excluding cows	122
Calves	5
Sheep and lambs	1,762
Pigs	169

BARMOUTH URBAN.

“ There are three slaughter-houses in the district, and
 “ seven purveyors of meat. The slaughter houses are
 “ regularly inspected and all shops and other places
 “ where meat or food is prepared or offered for human
 “ consumption are inspected.

DOLGELLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

“ The two small slaughter houses within the area were
 “ periodically inspected. They are kept clean, and are
 “ occasionally limewashed, though one of them is not
 “ structurally up to modern standards. There are no
 “ public abattoirs within the area. It is now felt by our
 “ leaders in sanitary matters that small centres of
 “ population should combine to provide a fairly large
 “ public abattoir in some convenient place where all
 “ the slaughtering business of the surrounding districts

“ can be carried out. Motor vehicles are now largely
 “ used for bringing cattle to market, and the same
 “ vehicles could be used to bring the animals to some
 “ central abattoir. This would immensely facilitate
 “ the work of meat inspection especially in sparsely
 “ populated districts. No meat marketing has been
 “ done, and no stalls are used for the purpose of selling
 “ meat. The meat shops are kept clean, and their
 “ sanitary condition is good. The meat is not exposed
 “ to contamination by flies or other objectionable mater-
 “ ial. Several of the meat shops are provided with
 “ adequate ‘ cold storage.’

“ No meat was discovered during the past year which
 “ was considered unfit for human consumption.

FESTINIOG URBAN DISTRICT.

“ Visits were made to the meat and other shops selling
 “ food-stuffs during the year and regular visits are made
 “ to the slaughter-houses.

“ (c) Adulteration, &c.	} No special action taken during the year apart from the samples of milk taken for T.B. examination.
“ (d) Chemical & Bacteriological Examination of food.	
“ (e) Nutrition.	
“ (f) Shell-fish (Molluscan).	

“ There are no Shell-fish Beds in the district.

TOWYN URBAN DISTRICT.

No remarks.

DEUDRAETH RURAL DISTRICT.

“ Inspections of slaughter-houses during slaughtering
 “ hours were made. The butchers have certain fixed
 “ days for slaughtering. A centrally-situated Public
 “ Abattoir would greatly facilitate matters, or perhaps
 “ two would be necessary. It would allow of strict
 “ regulation and early and frequent inspection of meat
 “ and the control of outlying villages. Meat shops.

“ carts and stalls were also inspected. Should any
 “ meat be condemned, the same is buried, and the Council
 “ bears the expense. Some trouble was at one time
 “ caused by butchers slaughtering in unlicensed and
 “ unregistered buildings, and in an open field, but action
 “ was taken, as far as the law allowed.

“ Humane Slaughtering :—It is gratifying that a Humane
 “ Slaughtering Act has been passed. Also that the
 “ Deudraeth Council at a meeting to which they had
 “ invited the R.S.P.C.A. Inspector for the County,
 “ decided to include Shecp and Lambs within the opera-
 “ tion of the Act. It was hoped that all the Butchers had
 “ loyally adopted the methods thus made compulsory,
 “ but an Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. drew the attention
 “ of the Council to a butcher who had slaughtered with-
 “ out Humane Instruments. The Butcher was seriously
 “ reprimanded and cautioned.

“ Shooting or Electrocuting, before using the knife,
 “ ensures instantaneous unconsciousness and a painless
 “ death.

“ It is compulsory to electrocute Pigs, when electric
 “ power is reasonably obtainable.

DOLGELLEY RURAL DISTRICT.

“ The slaughterhouses are very small, and some are not
 “ structurally up to modern standards. They are
 “ kept clean and are periodically limewashed. There are
 “ no public abattoirs in the area. Small centres of
 “ population should combine in some convenient place,
 “ where all the slaughtering business of the surrounding
 “ districts can be carried out. The few meat shops in the
 “ district are kept clean, and the meat is not exposed to
 “ contamination by flies and other injurious materials.

“ As a result of the survey made by an Inspector of the
 “ Welsh Board of Health steps are being taken to bring
 “ slaughter Houses up to standard.

Bakehouses :

“ All these are very small and are periodically inspected.
 “ They are kept clean and are limewashed at intervals.

“ In the case of bread, like meat, the great bulk of it is
 “ brought in vans from the adjoining districts.

“ There are no underground bakehouses.

EDEIRNION.

“ Meat is inspected during slaughtering as far as is prac-
 “ tical in a Rural District. The butchers have been
 “ requested to state the actual days and time of slaughter-
 “ ing each week, but most of them find it difficult to
 “ adhere to any specified days and time. They slaughter at
 “ times most convenient to themselves as many of them
 “ follow other occupations apart from selling meat. It
 “ is therefore obvious that the only method of overcoming
 “ this difficulty is through centralisation, whereby all the
 “ meat slaughtered for human consumption would be
 “ carried out in a Central Abattoir. No samples of
 “ food were taken as the County Council administer
 “ the Food and Drugs Act.

“ All the bakehouses throughout the district were
 “ inspected at regular intervals and all were found to
 “ be kept clean and the walls regularly whitewashed.

PENLLYN RURAL DISTRICT.

“ Slaughter-houses, meat shops and bakehouses were
 “ periodically inspected.

“ No carcasses, or parts thereof were condemned on
 “ account of tuberculosis or other pathological con-
 “ ditions.

“ The following figures give the approximate number of
 “ animals killed during the year :—

Cattle excluding cows	0
Cows	7
Calves	0
Sheep and Lambs	1,080
Pigs	32

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The act is one of the series prepared by the Local Government and Public Health Consolidation Committee, the previous act being the Local Government Act, 1933, and the Public Health Act, 1936.

It is of interest to note that some of the consolidating enactments with reference to Foods date back to the 16th century.

The Authorities for the enforcement of various provisions of the Act :—

These are found in Section 65 and so far as this County is concerned—

“for non-county boroughs and urban districts with
“ a population of less than 20,000 according to the last
“ census and for rural districts : the County Council.

but by the subsection

“any county council or local authority may institute
“ proceedings under any section of or regulation made
“ under this Act, notwithstanding that they are not
“ the authority charged with the execution and enforce-
“ ment thereof.”

The regulations made under Section 92 (3) will themselves specify the Authorities by whom they are to be enforced and executed.

As there are no non-county boroughs or urban districts in this County with populations of more than 20,000 no powers can be granted under Section 64 (b). It does not appear to be necessary for the County Council to submit a scheme under Section 64 (a) for delegation of their power in as much as the area of the County is not too large for effective administration.

Other provisions for transfer of responsibility will be found in Section 274 of the Local Government Act, 1933, by which a County Council may agree that the council of a county district should act as their agents and Section 320 of the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby the council of a county district may relinquish functions to a county council.

Sampling :

Any "authorised officer" may take samples and he is now authorised to take samples from any premises entered by him in the execution of duties under the Act (except the purchase of drugs in contravention of the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920-32).

Samples may be taken of—

- (1) any butter, cheese, or substances resembling butter or cheese—not marked as margarine, milkblended butter or margarine cheese.
- (2) any food or substance capable of being used in the preparation of food found on premises entered under this Act.
- (3) samples of milk at any dairy, or at any time while it is in transit or at the place of delivery to the purchaser, consignee or consumer.

There are special provisions of quite a simple character :—

"by which an officer of one authority may take *MILK* samples in the area of another authority. Sect. 68(b)"

At present this can only be done with the Minister's approval

"An "authorised officer" means, as respects any council an officer of the council authorised by them in writing, either generally or specially, to act in matters of any specified kind or in any specified matter and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to the taking of samples, includes a police constable so authorised with the approval of the police authority concerned."

"Provided that—

"(a) the medical officer of health and sanitary inspector of a council shall by virtue of their appointments be deemed to be authorised officers for all the purposes of this Act ;

"(b) any member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons employed by the council for the purpose of the inspection of food shall be deemed to be an

- “ authorised officer for the purpose of the examination
- “ and seizure of meat under the provisions of this Act
- “ relating to unsound food ;
- “ (c) no officer of a council other than the medical
- “ officer of health, a sanitary inspector or a member
- “ of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons em-
- “ ployed as aforesaid shall be authorised to act in
- “ relation to the examination and seizure of meat.

Precautions against contamination of food :

Local Authorities have definite duties in connection with the sanitary condition of any room in which food intended for human consumption, and Section 14 *requires the registration* of any premises used for—

- (a) the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale ;
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

Unsound Food :

The provision of Sections 116 and 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are now extended to all articles of food.

Live animals are dealt with under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

Examination and seizure may be carried out by any “ authorised officer ” but the effect of the definition is to limit these powers in the case of “ meat ” to the medical Officer of health, sanitary inspector or a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons employed for food inspection purposes.

Where the offence of the sale, etc., of unsound food is proved the person who sold to the offender may also be prosecuted.

Food Poisoning :

Section 17 provides for the notification to a local authority of persons suffering from food poisoning and Section 18 deals with the sampling of suspected food stuffs.

These two sections should be of material assistance in dealing with and preventing cases of food poisoning.

Milk and Dairies :

Section 3 and 4 and the First Schedule of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, have been repeated.

In this connection the committee state :—

“ Attention should also be drawn to another group
“ of provisions—Sections 3 and 4 of the Milk Act of
“ 1915 and the First Schedule to that Act—which the
“ Bill repeals without re-enactment. Section 3 and the
“ Schedule provide a code under which the medical
“ officer of health may stop the supply of milk in cases
“ where he is of opinion that the consumption of the
“ milk is causing or is likely to cause tuberculosis. We
“ understand that in these cases local authorities have,
“ in practice, always made use of the corresponding
“ powers given by the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 (made
“ under the Diseases of Animals Acts), and caused the
“ infected cows to be isolated or slaughtered and that
“ consequently the power under the Milk Act of 1915 to
“ stop the supply of milk is unnecessary and is never
“ exercised.”

The Order of 1925 has since been replaced by the Order of 1938 consequent on the new veterinary arrangements introduced by the Agriculture Act, 1937.

The new arrangements were set out in paragraph 11 of the Circular of March 22, 1938 (No. 1685) and are, briefly, that when the medical officer of health of a county receives notice under Section 4 of the Act of 1915 he shall communicate with the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who will then take action as if he had received notice under the Tuberculosis Order, and inform the medical officer of the result.

Although after the 1st October, 1939, there will be no *statutory* obligation on a county medical officer of health to take action on receiving a notice from a district medical officer of health in the circumstances set out in Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1915, I am sure it will be the desire of this Authority to continue, as an administrative arrangement, the existing co-operation between the medical officer of health and the Divisional Inspector.

A district medical officer of health who has reason to suspect that tuberculosis is caused or is likely to be caused by the con-

sumption of milk sold or exposed for sale within his area, should communicate with the medical officer of the county *in which the cows are kept*, and the latter should then immediately take the action set out in paragraph 11 of Circular 1685.

It shall be the duty of the County Council to enforce the provision of the Act with reference to the prohibition of sale of tuberculous milk or milk from cows suffering from tuberculosis, and any contravention of the section authorising the use of special designations in connection with milk, with the exception that in the latter circumstance in the case of non-producers the duty of enforcement rests with the local authority.

By the definition (Section 100) milk includes cream, separated and skimmed milk, but not dried or condensed milk.

Slaughterhouses and Knackers' yards :

All slaughterhouses and knackers' yards *must* in future be licensed, subject to renewal within a period of *not more than 13 months*.

A licensing authority should notify the persons concerned in their area that application for a licence or renewal will be necessary and that it must be submitted before a specified date so as to give the authority time to issue the new licences by the 1st February, 1940.

It is to be hoped that all sanitary authorities will give effect to this *provision which will help administration considerably* and actually issue licences. The new act puts an end to the anomaly hitherto prevailing.

Some slaughterhouses were deemed to be *registered* because they were in use previous to the appointed day(s) of the 1847 Act; others were *licensed* without limitation of time and others licensed for a period of not less than one year.

Public Analysts Reports :

Section 74(2) provides that every Food and Drugs Authority shall send to the Minister a copy of each quarterly report received from the public analyst.

Generally :

This act marks another step forward in the consolidation of the laws relating to Public Health.

Name of Article	Number of Samples	Results of Analyses		Legal proceedings Fines and costs	Information as to previous convictions	If no legal proceedings what course adopted	Remarks
		Genuine	Adulterated				
Milk	38	35	3				(1) 4% added water. "Appeal to Cow" above standard. (2) Slightly below standard for solids not fat, but no evidence of added water. Freezing point normal. (3) Slightly below standard for solids not fat, but no evidence of added water. Freezing point normal.
Butter	7	7	..				
Margarine	..	..	..				

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Apart from the milk sampling carried out by the County Council there was no examination of food stuffs either chemically or bacteriologically.

NUTRITION

TOWYN URBAN DISTRICT.

“Children of school age and infants are in some instances
“below the standard weight, indicating that the best
“kind of food is not always available. Parents are often
“at fault in not encouraging more consumption of milk.
“Advice is given in this subject at the Child Welfare
“Clinics.”

SHELL FISH (MOLLUSCAN)

ARMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT.

“A careful watch is kept upon the area in which shell
“fish is collected.”

DOLGELLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

“There are no shell fish beds or layers in this area.”

TOWYN URBAN DISTRICT.

“There are shell fish beds at Aberdovey. During the
“year 274 cwts. were sent away for consumption.
“The layings are not liable to pollution. No action taken
“under the Public Health (Shell Fish) Regulations, 1934
“or the Public Health Act, 1932.

“(1) Shell fish taken from layings in the district are sent
“to Birmingham.

“(2) The layings are situated in the Dovey Estuary in
“the sand. Shell fish are properly cleansed in
“suitable tanks.”

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

BALA URBAN DISTRICT.

“ There were no changes in Laboratory arrangements
“ for facilitating the diagnosis of or treatments of
“ infectious diseases.

“ Both the scarlet fever cases and the diphtheria
“ cases were of the very mild type.

BARMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT.

“ Diphtheria antitoxin is kept by the Medical Officer of
“ Health and is supplied to doctors in the district on
“ application.”

DOLGELLEY URBAN DISTRICT.

“ There is no hospital for the isolation of infectious cases
“ in this district or in the whole of Merioneth. Some such
“ place should be provided, and also an apparatus for the
“ disinfection of infested articles of clothing and bedding.
“ It is gratifying to note that the County Council is now
“ taking steps to provide an Isolation Hospital.

TOWYN URBAN DISTRICT.

“ There was an epidemic of measles during the year.
“ There were six cases of scarlet fever. No action has
“ been taken to provide artificial immunization.”

EDEIRNION.

“ There is no Isolation Hospital in the County but the
“ District has an arrangement whereby cases can be
“ admitted to the Wrexham Isolation Hospital. In-
“ fectious cases which can be properly isolated and
“ treated at home are not sent to the Isolation Hospital.

“ The number of cases notified are as follows :—

“ Scarlet Fever, 11 ; Diphtheria, 5 ; Enteric Fever, 2 ;

“ Influenza Pneumonia, 1.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL

A Scheme for the provision of an Isolation Hospital was made in 1939 and submitted to the Ministry.

PNEUMONIA REGULATIONS, 1927

25 cases of pneumonia were notified, 10 in Festiniog Urban District and 15 in the Rural Districts.

There were no notifications of Malaria or Dysentery.

TABLE XXXVI.

Showing the numbers of cases of certain infectious diseases with incidence rates.

[illegible]

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
DURING THE YEAR, 1938**

TABLE XXXVII.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>	<i>Cases admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Smallpox	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	79	..	..
Diphtheria.....	19	..	..
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	2	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	..	2
Pneumonia	25	..	34
Other diseases generally notifiable (specify disease) ..	..	..	..
Other diseases notifiable locally (specify disease)	..	..	..
Erysipelas	9	..	..

VACCINATION

The tables are in the usual form and are comparable with those published in earlier years.

The number of children efficiently protected by vaccination is regrettably low especially in some districts.

CANCER

There are no remarks in any of the district reports for 1938 beyond the death rate.

The County Council has made provision for cases unable to obtain treatment either through their own doctors or any association of which they are members to obtain this treatment on application to the County Medical Officer Dolgelley.

Though not strictly within the purview of a report for 1938 it may not be inopportune to refer to the Cancer Act, 1939, which came into operation March 29, 1939.

The main object of the Act is to establish a new service under which facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer will be available to all who are, or are suspected to be, suffering from the disease. The definition of "cancer" is very wide.

Under this act it is the duty of the County Council to make such arrangements as to secure that the facilities for diagnosis and treatment are adequate, and these arrangements are subject to the Minister's approval, and must be completed within one year from the commencement of the act.

A Conference of North Wales County Councils was convened by the Welsh Board of Health and a subsequent meeting has been held, and the authorities are now engaged upon the preparation of a scheme.

" Adequate facilities for the treatment of cancer must be
 " provided, both by surgery and by radio-therapy,
 " including treatment by radium and by deep X-rays.

TABLE XXXVIII.

Showing the numbers of persons successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates during the year ended 30th September, 1937.

<i>Vaccination District</i>	<i>Name of Public Vaccinator</i>	<i>No. of successful primary vaccinations of persons</i>			<i>No. of successful re-vaccinations</i>
		<i>Under 1 year of age</i>	<i>1 year and upwards</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>Col. 1.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Gala	Arthur L. Davies	19	2	21	4
Orwen	H. J. Satchwell	29	1	30	3
Deudraeth ..	Morris W. Rees	8	..	8	1
Dolgelly	H. D. Owen	13	2	15	..
Festiniog	J. W. Morris	1	..	1	..
Llŷlech	R. Morris Williams	..	..	..	..
Llanaber ..	J. O. Williams	..	..	..	..
Llanegryn ..	J. A. Davies	14	4	18	2
Llallwyd	John Jones	7	..	7	..
Pennal	D. E. Davies	2	..	2	1
Llyllyn	D. McKenzie Crooks	3	..	3	..
Llowyn	J. H. Marshall				
	Lloyd	16	2	18	3
Llrawsfynydd	Gwennie Williams	2	1	3	..
<i>Totals</i>		114	13	127	14

TABLE XXXIX.

Respecting the vaccination of Children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1938

Registration Sub. Districts comprised in the Vaccination Officer's District	Number of Births returned in the 'Birth List Sheets' as registered from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1938	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st, January, 1939, in Columns I., II., IV., and V., of the 'Vaccination Register' (Birth List Sheets) viz.—				Col. IV No. in respect of whom statutory declarations of conscientious objections have been received	Died un-vaccinated	Number of these Births which on 31st Jan., 1939, remained unentered in the 'Vaccination Register' on account (as shown by 'Report Book') of.			No. of these Births remaining on 31st Jan., 1939, neither duly entered in the Vaccination Register (cols. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the Report Book (cols. 8, 9, and 10 of this return).	Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year, 1938	No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during the Calendar Year, 1938.
		Col. I.	Col. II.		Col. V			Postponement by Medical Certificate	Removal to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly appraised.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Bala	57	23	..	..	30	3	..	..	..	1	23	24	
Corwen ..	40	29	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	32	7	
Deudraeth ..	68	28	..	..	15	5	..	..	..	20	9	19	
Dolgelly ..	46	2	..	..	27	2	..	..	3	29	..	37	
Festiniog ..	133	10	..	..	71	5	..	5	..	42	9	85	
Llanaber ..	58	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	11	..	25	
Pennal	5	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	
Tallylyn ..	37	18	..	..	12	3	..	..	3	1	30	9	
Towyn	62	35	..	..	13	6	..	..	..	8	32	4	
Totals	506	148	..	..	210	24	..	5	6	113	138	211	

TABLE XL.

CANCER

Giving the number of deaths from Cancer, the death rates per 1,000 of population from this cause in 1938, and similar rates for previous years.

	1938 Number of Deaths			Rate per 1,000 persons living	Mean Death Rate 1929 to 1933	Death rates per 1,000 of population for the years			
	Males	Females	Total			1934	1935	1936	1937
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
County of Merioneth	27	63	90	2.25	1.96	2.10	2.08	1.68	2.16
Total Urban Dist.:	11	28	39	2.18	1.98	2.21	2.38	1.36	2.43
Total Rural Dist.:	16	35	51	2.31	1.95	2.0	1.84	1.94	1.94
Urban Districts :									
Bala	1	2	3	2.02	2.78	3.36	3.37	1.35	1.99
Barmouth ..	1	4	5	2.34	1.20	1.79	2.22	1.33	1.36
Dolgelley	1	3	4	1.63	2.86	2.54	1.26	0.41	1.23
Festiniog	5	13	18	2.12	1.86	1.69	2.15	1.38	2.91
Towyn	3	6	9	2.72	1.88	3.05	3.36	2.00	2.98
Rural Districts :									
Deudraeth	8	6	14	1.99	2.29	1.70	2.10	1.82	1.87
Dolgelley	2	13	15	2.09	1.89	1.75	2.18	1.77	1.52
Edeyrnion	3	6	9	2.08	1.79	2.18	1.33	3.37	2.29
Penllyn	3	8	11	3.39	1.66	2.90	1.47	0.89	2.72
Pennal C.P. ..	..	2	2	5.74	2.56	2.64	..	..	..

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, by any of the Local Sanitary Authorities.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year 1938.

May I again remind Practitioners that these notifications are to be sent to this office and *not* to the District Medical Officer of Health?

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL POX) PREVENTION REGULATIONS 1917

No primary vaccinations or revaccinations were performed by District Medical Officers of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930. NOTIFICATION REGISTER

TABLE XLI.

	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-pulmonary</i>			<i>Total Cases</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the 31st December 1938, on the registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health ..	191	177	368	54	57	111	479
Number of cases REMOVED from the registers during the year by reason inter alia of :							
1. Persons who have left the County	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Recovery from the disease ..	3	7	10	1	2	3	13
3. Deaths	25	11	36	2	1	3	39
4. Withdrawal of notification ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Otherwise	2	6	8	..	..	..	8

TABLE XLII.

Showing numbers of deaths from Tuberculosis in the several Sanitary Areas, with the "phthisis death rate," and the total tuberculosis death rate per 1,000 of population.

	1938 deaths from Tuberculosis				Mean death rate 1929 to 1933	Total Tuberculosis death rate in the years			
	Number of deaths		Tuber- culosis death rate per 1,000 popula- tion			1934	1935	1936	1937
	Pulmonary Cases	Non-Pulmonary Cases	"Phthisis" death rate	Total Tuber- culosis death rate					
Col. 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
County of Merioneth	36	4	0.90	1.00	1.30	0.96	0.94	1.07	1.31
Total Urban Districts	15	1	0.83	0.89	1.44	1.02	1.13	1.31	1.66
Total Rural Dist	21	3	0.95	1.08	1.18	0.96	0.79	0.88	1.04
Urban Dists.:									
Bala	1	..	0.67	0.67	0.97	0.67	0.67	1.35	0.67
Barmouth ..	3	..	1.40	1.40	1.02	0.44	0.44	0.89	0.90
Dolgelley ..	..	..	..	..	1.39	1.27	0.84	..	1.23
Festiniog ..	10	1	1.17	1.29	2.04	1.12	1.70	2.07	2.33
Towyn	1	..	0.30	0.30	0.80	1.11	0.56	0.57	1.19
Rural Districts:									
Dendraeth ..	4	1	0.57	0.71	1.35	1.27	1.12	0.56	1.73
Dolgelley ..	10	2	1.39	1.67	1.38	0.13	0.82	1.09	1.24
Edeyrnion ..	2	..	0.46	0.46	0.68	0.44	0.44	0.67	0.46
Penllyn	5	..	1.54	1.54	1.05	2.61	0.59	1.49	..
Pennal C.P.	..	..	..	..	0.51	..	..	..	..

TABLE XLIII.
TUBERCULOSIS

New cases of, and mortality from tuberculosis, compiled from copies of notifications received from District Medical Officers of Health, and from death returns.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
5-15	4	1	2	1	1	..	1	..
15-25	8	14	1	3	3	4	1	..
25-35	7	7	2	..	3	3	1	..
35-45	12	5	1	..	3	3	..	..
45-55	5	1	1	..	5	..	..	..
55-65	5	..	..	2	4	..	..	1
65 & up- wards	6	1	..	1	6	1	..	..
Total..	47	30	8	7	25	11	3	1

TABLE XLIV.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1938

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-respiratory</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<i>Col. 1.</i>	2	3	4	5
County of Merioneth	25	11	3	1
Urban Districts :	10	5	..	1
Rural Districts :	15	6	3	..
Urban Districts :				
Bala	1	..	..	..
Barmouth	2	1	..	..
Dolgelley	..	..	..	..
Festiniog	6	4	..	1
Llwyn	1	..	..	..
Rural Districts :				
Deudraeth	2	2	1	..
Dolgelley	9	1	2	..
Edeyrnion	2	..	..	..
Penllyn	2	3	..	..
Pennal C.P.	..	..	..	..

RETURN FOR THE YEAR, 1938

(A) Return showing the work of the Clinics :

[illegible]

TABLE XLV.—Continued.

1. Number of cases on Register on January 1st ..	325	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	3
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	7	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	40
5. Number of attendances at the Clinics (including Contacts)	805	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	..
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :— (a) Personal	181	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) ..	250
(b) Other	387		
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes of patients	1120	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined ..	241
		(b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Clinic work	504
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above	1	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Register on December 31st	103

* *i.e.*, remaining undiagnosed on 31st Dec. (see Memo. 37/T (Revised), p.10, Sec. II, Note 4).

(B) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions approved for the Treatment of Tuberculosis

		<i>In Institutions on Jan. 1st (1)</i>	<i>Admitted during the year (2)</i>	<i>Discharged during the year (3)</i>	<i>Died in the Institutions (4)</i>	<i>In Institutions on Dec. 31st (5)</i>
Number of doubtful- fully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	2	6	8	..	..
	Adult females	1	8	8	..	1
	Children	7	7	12	..	2
	<i>Total</i>	10	21	28	..	3
						149
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuber- culosis	Adult males	17	31	28	6	14
	Adult females	6	20	16	2	8
	Children	1	5	3	..	3
	<i>Total</i>	24	56	47	8	25
						2
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuber- culosis	Adult males	2	2	2	..	..
	Adult females	1	2	2	1	..
	Children	..	1	1	..	..
	<i>Total</i>	3	5	5	1	2
<i>Grand Total</i>		37	82	80	9	30

TABLE XLVI.—Continued.

(C) Return showing the result of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

Diagnosis on Discharge from Observation	Pulmonary Cases												Non-Pulmonary Cases						Totals		
	Sanatorium						Hospital						Non-Pulmonary Cases								
	Stay under 4 weeks		Stay over 4 weeks		Stay under 4 weeks		Stay over 4 weeks		Stay under 4 weeks		Stay over 4 weeks										
	M	F	Ch	M	W	Ch	M	W	Ch	M	W	Ch	M	W	Ch	M	W	Ch			
	2	2		1	1	1									1	3	5	3			
Tuberculous																					
Non-Tuberculous	..			1	1	5	1	1							1	3	2	7			
Doubtful																					
Totals		2	2	2	2	8	1	1	1		1	2	1		2	8	8	12			

150

SANATORIUM—(PULMONARY CASES)

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Grand Totals
		Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Totals
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	
Class T.B. minus	Quiescent	1	2		5	1		3	1				1	14
	Not quiescent ..													
	Died in Institution							1					1	1
Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent													151
	Not quiescent													
	Died in Institution													
Class T.B. plus plus Group II	Quiescent													
	Not quiescent ..				1				1		2		3	4
	Died in Institution													
Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent													
	Not quiescent ..	1											1	1
	Died in Institution													
Totals (Pulmonary)		2	2		6	1		4	2		2		13	19

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Grand Totals
		Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Tctals
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	
Class T.B. minus	Quiescent				2	1	.					2	1	3
	Not quiescent ..	3	1		1	2			2			4	5	9
	Died in Institution													
Class T.B. plus Group I.	Quiescent													
	Not quiescent ..													
	Died in Institution													
Class T.B. plus Group II.	Quiescent				1				1			1	1	2
	Not quiescent ..				3	2		2			2	1	3	8
	Died in Institution													
Class T.B. plus Group III.	Quiescent													
	Not quiescent ..	1			1			1					3	3
	Died in Institution	2	1		1	1		1				2		8
Totals (Pulmonary)		6	2		9	6		4	3		4	3	21	33

(E) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

HOSPITAL (NON-PULMONARY CASES)

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution															Grand Totals	
		Under* 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Totals				
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch		
Bones and joints	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abdominal	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(E) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

HOSPITAL (NON-PULMONARY CASES)

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution												Grand Totals			
		Under* 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months				Totals		
		M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch				
Other Organs	Quiescent					1						1				1	154
	Not quiescent ..																
	Died in Institution																
Peripheral glands	Quiescent																
	Not quiescent ..																
	Died in Institution																
Totals (Non-Pulmonary)						2	1					1	1		2	2	5

*Note : Patients whose stay in residential institutions has not exceeded 28 days are no longer included in Tables XLVII—XLIX.

LIST OF DISPENSARIES

MERIONETHSHIRE AREA

Dr. M. I. Jackson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Tuberculosis Clinic,
Llanfair Rd., Newtown.
Montgomeryshire.

Telephone : Newtown 85.
Machynlleth 24 (Hospital)
Aberdovey 104 (House).

(To which all communications should be addressed)

TIME TABLE

Towyn	2.15 p.m. at Council Offices.	4th Wednesday in the month.
Barmouth	10.30 a.m. at Christ Church Offices (off Beach Road).	2nd Monday in the month.
Dolgelley.	1.30 p.m. at the Hospital	2nd and 4th Monday in month.
Bala	2.15 p.m. at Frondeg, Ffrydan Road.	2nd Thursday in the month.
Corwen.	11.45 a.m. at Mrs. Peake, Woodbank, Corwen.	2nd Thursday in the month.
Blaenau Festiniog.	11 a.m., The Clinic, Wynn Rd., Blaenau Festiniog.	1st and 3rd Thursday, 2nd & 4th Friday in the month.
Penrhyndeudraeth.	2.15 p.m. at Gest View.	1st Thursday in the month.
Machynlleth	Tuberculosis Hospital.	Every Wednesday morning or by appointment.

All other places by Doctors' appointments.

Requests for Domiciliary visits (with names and addresses of patients) and for Consultation promptly attended to upon receipt of letter or telephone message.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tables of the same format as issued in previous years will be found in this Report.

A full report was made last year on this question together with special tables (to be found on Pages 140 to 150 of last year's Report).

With regard to the Statistics presented last year the following conclusions were drawn :—

1. That the death rate for both sexes for the last quarter of a century is high compared with that of England and Wales.
2. That the death rate stated in terms of the 1911–1915 deaths show a decrease both in males and females for the County as a whole and for the two areas in the table.
3. That the male death rate in Festiniog Urban and in Deudraeth and Dolgelley Rural areas are consistently high.
4. That the female death rates in the Urban districts of Bala, Dolgelley and Festiniog, and in the Rural districts of Deudraeth, Dolgelley and Penllyn are higher than the mean of the rate for the County.
5. That the death rates of males employed in the occupation classified “workers in and around quarries and mines” are definitely higher than the male death rates in “all other occupations.”

As is well known, the Committee of Enquiry into Anti-Tuberculosis Services in Wales and Monmouthshire has been taking evidence throughout the whole of Wales and their report has been published as a Blue Book, but with reference to the above conclusions, the following paragraph from the report is reproduced:

“In Merioneth, we have an example of the death rate in one district, namely, Blaenau Festiniog, seriously affecting the figures for the whole county.
 “We find that 34 per cent. of the male deaths and 26 per cent. of the female deaths from tuberculosis in this county since 1919 occurred in Blaenau Festiniog, while only 20 per cent. of the males and 18 per cent. of the females in the county live in the district. The tuberculosis incidence in the district is highest among

“ old men and young women, but, while in 1927-31
 “ the male deaths had increased as compared with
 “ 1919-23, there was a decrease in female deaths.
 “ This old-age tuberculosis in Blaenau Festiniog
 “ seems definitely associated with quarrying and with
 “ silicosis.

The Statistics in the Report show the death rate for the whole County of Merioneth for the seven years 1930-36 as 1,196 per million, while for Blaenau Festiniog it was 1,938 per million. Excluding Blaenau Festiniog, the mortality rate for this period for the County would be under 800.

The references to the County of Merioneth as a whole will be found on pages 169 to 174 of the Report.

Since the issue of the Report this year, the County Council has appointed a Sub-Committee to visit the Local Sanitary Authorities in each of the areas in the County and their Report will be submitted to the Ministry in due course.

An After-Care Scheme is in force in the County, but I am afraid that for its efficient working, a special officer will have to be appointed.

TABLE L.

The statistics relating to cattle examined under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, are as under :—

Number of Cattle examined April 1st-Dec. 31st, 1938	57
Number found to be Tuberculous	22
Number not affected	35
Number destroyed	22

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

The obligation of the County Council under the Blind Persons Acts of 1920 to 1938 that make arrangements for the Welfare of Blind Persons, has been delegated to the Education Committee and they have appointed a Sub-Committee to deal with the matter.

The training of Blind Children and Persons is the responsibility of the Education Committee.

Regulations for the provision of Domiciliary Assistance to Unemployable and other Necessitous Blind Persons have been drawn out by the Committee and as would be expected, Unemployable Blind Persons naturally form the largest group on the County Register.

As is known, the Blind Persons Act, 1938, reduces the age at which a Blind Person can receive a pension to 40 years.

In the administration of the Regulations, the following conditions will be found in the Scheme :—

“(a) Application for assistance under these Regulations shall be made to the Secretary of the Blind Persons Committee, and such application shall be investigated by the Teachers of the North Wales Society for the Blind.

“(b) The Grants shall be assessed by the Blind Persons Committee.

“(c) When a grant has been assessed or re-assessed, written notification shall be given to the Blind Person stating the weekly amount of the grant, and indicating that it may be subjected to review from time to time.

“(d) Grants shall be paid fortnightly or more frequently according to circumstances, by Cheque by the County Treasurer, and the Receipt for such payment shall be obtained by the Teachers of the North Wales Society for the Blind or by an Agent appointed under Paragraph 4.

There is a modification in the Scheme that—

“in the event of any exceptional circumstances arising in respect of a particular Blind Person requiring immediate attention for which no provision is made in these Regulations, the Chairman and the Secretary of the Blind Persons Committee together with the County Medical Officer shall have power to act subject to a report being made at the next regular meeting of the Committee.

“(e) Case Papers shall be provided for each blind person and kept by the Medical Officer of Health for and on behalf of the Blind Persons Committee.

L1.

BLIND PERSONS

Number of cases on the County Register on 31st Dec., 1938.

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Blind Persons	53	41	94
Registered Home Workers ..	5	1	6
Pastime Workers.. ..	6	6	12
Learners	2	2	4
In Training	3	..	3

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